

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PRICKED FOR A NOBLER SERVICE.

'Tis done. The conflict is over. Those Minutes, in which Dissenters read an insult offered to their principles, the doom of their schools, and a contemptuous disregard of themselves and their past services, have received the sanction of the Legislature by an overwhelming majority. They are left alone—cast off by the political party with which they had allied themselves. Their petitions have been rejected—their scruples laughed at—their remonstrance treated with scorn. Amongst all those whom they had helped to a seat in Parliament, two men only could be found to represent their views—and a ridiculous minority only to vote in conformity with their wishes. Yes! The deed is done. The connection between Dissent and Reform-club Liberalism is at an end. Maintained to the last by the former with a fidelity which has exposed it to reproach, and with a gratitude more constant than discriminating, it has been ruthlessly severed by the latter, under circumstances which give an unpardonable character to the offence. As Nonconformists, we all occupy the same political position—some by necessity, some by choice. A rude shock has released the whole body from party trammels—and Providence, in a monitory voice, bids us take heart, and enlist in a nobler service.

We ask leave to speak in this momentous crisis of affairs. We implore a hearing that we may discharge our conscience. The passing hour is fraught with consequences to ourselves, to our country, to freedom, to religion, sufficiently serious to make us all pause, deliberate, decide, and act. The defeat we have sustained will be disastrous or beneficial as we choose to make it. We may falter, and be irretrievably undone. We may seize the occasion, and lay the basis for the most glorious of triumphs.

Let the Dissenters, then, take heed that they lose not their self-possession. No "strange thing has happened to them." The truths they hold, the principles they profess, the sacred cause to which they are pledged, were never in a more desirable position than they are now. They could not be imperilled but by our mistakes. What we lose of seeming power they gain in real strength. Their sole virtue lies in the clear manifestation of them. Kept in abeyance, they were useless. Witnessed to by earnest hearts they become irresistible. All political parties have repudiated them—dealt out to them mockery, derision, denial. It was fitting that it should be so. Such men cannot have been chosen to bear testimony on behalf of simple truth. Our alliance with them never could have given due moral force to the doctrine we distinctively embrace. The clouds, generated by our misguided policy, which enveloped and obscured it, have been whirled away by the same impetuous gale which lays prostrate our external interests. Let us beware, then, of supposing that all is lost. Nothing, probably, has perished but the gourd which would have sheltered and prolonged our indolence. Meanwhile, we have thrust upon us freedom and motive to think honestly, to speak plainly, to act independently. To serve our principles is more to be coveted than to be served by party.

Another duty urged upon us by the present crisis we must venture to suggest. In recent times there have been two distinct sections of Dissenters, each advocating a different policy. The line of demarcation between them has been suddenly and rudely effaced. They are now substantially one. Were it not well that they be visibly and heartily so? They must be generous enough to forget, on both sides, momentary irritations, personal strifes, speeches which inflicted some pain, and deeds which excited some astonishment. Where the fault lay this is not the season to inquire. Who was right or who wrong, or wherein the right or the wrong of either section consisted, they may afford to leave undetermined. Let us have an act of indemnity comprehensive enough

to cover all! To the winds, now, with all coy feelings, all standing upon our dignity, all recollections of past passages at arms, and of the blows we received, perhaps, in our own judgment, quite undeservedly. Come! All that is passed. We are, by stress of a common adversity, thrown together. We are under a sort of compulsion to act together. Let us make that a pleasure which is manifestly a duty. Noble hearts can heal more wounds than lapse of time. Why look we upon one another as strangers? Let us shake hands over those principles which the Legislature has threatened with extinction—and, pledging our mutual troth to what we prize, as peculiarly entrusted to our guardianship, let us march side by side under the same banner, rivals only in exertion, self-denial, and fidelity in contending for the truth!

Dissenters, after a few weeks' reflection, when indignation has subsided, and alarm blown over, will see no reason to regret that they have been driven by outrage and insult from the service of party to that of principle. The course they have in hand is a right noble one—one with which it is a high honour to be closely identified—one which, when sincerely loved, breathes into the bosoms of them who love it, the purest desires, the most exalted sentiments, the most generous catholicity—one in the prosecution of which all the best qualities of man may find exercise and development—wisdom, faith, courage, constancy, affection, submission, hope, determination. There is that in it which will prompt the spirit of enterprise, nourish the holiest sympathies, and reward the least, as well as the most arduous, services. Let our friends but once commit themselves, heart and soul, to the work of bearing witness to their principles—let them but renounce all compromises suggested by a transient expediency—let them bury all minor feuds, break off from all merely political considerations, and devote themselves to the scorn of those who do not understand them, and fling away the scabbard from which they draw the sword in defence of the freedom of Christ's church—and we venture to promise them a satisfaction, a serenity, a joy, such as no previous triumph has yet yielded them. They will have a freshness of feeling wonderfully exhilarating. There will rush over them a new sense of their own liberty. There will visit them vivid and thrilling apprehensions of the honour conferred upon them. They will realise, for the first time, the delightful consciousness that they have escaped a false position, and are, at last, where reason and religion would have them to be. Oh! no! They need not shrink from the work before them, if they can but resign themselves wholly to it. In their very sorrow they will discover more to be grateful for than to bemoan. In all their struggles, they will rejoice in the putting forth of their strength. And then, brighter days are in store. Their cause is destined to be victorious. The sweat of labour is to be followed by the realization of its fruits—the heat of conflict, by the rewards of triumph.

If it were in our own power, we could desire no pleasanter task than that of bringing the Dissenting body to a united recognition of the one great mission entrusted to them. For ourselves, we aver, that in order to secure this end, there is no sacrifice consistent with integrity and single-heartedness which we are not prepared to make, ay! and to make, not only without a sigh, but with a bound of good-will, and with emotions of thankfulness. We are acquainted with many who are like-minded. "Not of constraint, but willingly," we make this profession. There is a glorious, but a difficult enterprise to be achieved. Let it only be set about in a spirit worthy of its magnitude, and there will be no disposition to throw personal obstacles in the way. They greatly misunderstand our motives who imagine that we would not as cheerfully minister to the end we contemplate, by giving place, as by assuming it—by listening to counsel as by offering it to others. To us, the service of truth is a higher and a prouder distinction, than any which mere position could bestow—and, if need were, we should deem it very far from being a hardship to occupy any post, subordinate or otherwise, in which we might hope to promote the advancement of the cause. We will believe that our feelings are by no means singular—and we do trust that there exists no formidable obstacle in any quarter to the occupation by the main body of Dissenters of the ground of united action demanded equally by their character, their position, and their principles.

The approaching Triennial Conference seems to us to open the way for this desirable consummation. It is no exclusive gathering. It commits those who attend it to nothing beyond the fundamental princi-

ple of the British Anti-state-church Association, in which all Nonconformists agree, and the propriety of some organized effort to give to that principle practical effect. Here, then, by an opportune conjuncture, brought about by no human forethought, there is provided a spot upon which we can all meet and deliberate without compromise, and without invidious distinctions. We content ourselves with simply directing attention to this fact. It is, worthy of being gravely pondered. We shall urge no appeal in reference to it—point no exhortation. To the calm, unbiassed, conscientious reflection of all whom it may concern, we leave it—and breathe forth our fervent prayer that all decisions in regard to it, may illustrate the consistency, sincerity, and noble-mindedness of those who arrive at them, and adorn, and recommend the great cause with whose advancement they are professedly identified.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford-park, in a letter to the *Patriot* of Monday, writes as follows respecting the approaching Conference:—"Your Anti-state-church Conference meeting is close at hand. Let these principles be the guiding-star of all their proceedings; let the agencies referred to be all arranged into distinct, compact, and energetic divisions. As a Sunday-school teacher for nearly fifty years, I can vouch for the adherence of that class to noble principles. Summon them in their respective districts throughout the land, and they will respond—they will assist you in obtaining suitable returns from our polling-booths. Employ them in guiding the minds of the childhood of Britain into the sound Christian politics required by the times, and many a youthful hero will be raised up to take our place in the eventful future. Many an editor, scripturally enlightened, shall be found equal to combat with the leading journals of coming days. Let us only use these materials energetically, decidedly, humbly, devotedly, never yielding one foot of ground to the foe, and the victory is sure. In the confident expectation that, in the faithful discharge of our high responsibilities to Britain and the world, we shall have the smile of Infinite Wisdom and Love in the coming deliberations of the Conference, I remain, &c.,

"P.S. In the list of your receipts of contributions towards meeting the incidental and unavoidable expenses of the coming Conference, please enter the following, in which the donor hopes she will have many associates like-minded:—

"A female descendant of the illustrious Lord William Russell, who inherits a portion of the spirit of firm attachment to the civil and religious liberties of his country, and which he sealed with his blood—Twenty guineas."

CHATHAM, &c.—A spirited public meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham, Rochester, and Strood, was held in Zion Chapel, Clover-street, Chatham, on Wednesday evening, the 21st of April, for the appointment of delegates to the approaching Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association. The resolutions were proposed by Mr. John Stock, Baptist minister, of Chatham, John Scoble, Esq., of London, Mr. Frederick Wheeler, of Strood, Mr. Calrow Means, Unitarian minister, of Chatham, and Messrs. Toomer, Mullinger, Horsnail, and Young. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Everest, of Higham. An Anti-state-church Association for the locality was formed, at the close of the meeting, which bids fair to work the principle most energetically. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in Chatham, and the interest which it has excited is far greater than the most sanguine friends of the cause expected.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, at their meeting on Tuesday, determined to convene a public meeting for the appointment of delegates to this Conference, at which, we understand, R. B. Sanderson, Esq., of West Jesmond, will preside, preceded by a lecture, by the Rev. James Pringle, "On the principle of Church establishments." The meeting is to take place in Clavering-place Chapel, on Tuesday evening next.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Since our last delegates have been appointed for the following places:—Accrington, two; Aldwinkle, two; Burslem, one; Brill, two; Bingley, two; Billericay, two; Bacup, two; Chapel-fold, two; Cowling-hill, two; Cupar-Fife, three; Cardiff, one; Colchester, two; Dundee, two; Downham, one; Evesham, two; Feltwell, one; Frazerburgh, one; Guilsborough, two; Geddington, two; Hershaw, two; Hebden-bridge, two; Houghton, two; Ipswich, six; Keighley,

two; Leeds, two; Lynn, four; Long Preston, two; Melsham, two; Macclesfield, two; Northwold, one; Rishworth, two; Rawden, two; Rochdale, one; Stockport, two; Stoke Ferry, one; Sabden, one; Sutton, two; Shipley, two; Salendine Nook, two; Thame, two; Wainsgate, two; Wakefield, two; Woodhurst, one; Whitchurch, two; Walthamstow and Leytonstone, two. Also, for Edinburgh; Walworth (East-street), two; West Mersey (Essex), two; Stepney, two; Earl's Barton, two; Whitechapel (Zion Chapel), two; Royston, two; Ullesthorpe, two; Leeds, two; Burslem, one; Woodside, two; Wendover, two; Lymington, one; Long-acre (Whitefield Chapel), two; Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, two; Glasgow, two.

AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT PLURALIST.

(From the Times.)

[The article, of which the following is an extract, was occasioned by Archdeacon Hale having bestowed upon himself the rectory of Cripplegate.]

The case of Archdeacon Hale we throw over to the Dissenters, and present them the pounds, shillings, and pence of the affair. The Mastership of Charter-house is said to be £1,200 a year, besides the best ecclesiastical residence in the metropolis, with the single exception of Lambeth. The Archdeaconry of London, though down in the clergy returns at a nominal sum, is, we are told by a correspondent who has made some inquiry, £600 a year. The Canonry of St. Paul's is £2,000 a year. The Rectory of St. Giles, returned in 1831 at £2,600 a year. Another correspondent informs us that Canon Hale has recently relieved the minor canons of a sinecure of £150 a year, hitherto enjoyed for more than a century by one of those poor fellows under the title of Almoner. Now, we do not believe that we have yet fathomed this abyss of preferment, but, so far the account stands thus in hard cash, besides three residences:—

Master of Charter-house	£1,200
Canon of St. Paul's	2,000
Archdeacon of London	600
Almoner of St. Paul's	150
Rector of St. Giles	2,600
	<hr/>
	6,550

In these days of civil, ecclesiastical, and military starvation, £6,550 per annum paid for living in a capital house, for sitting in a stall, for delivering one annual charge, for attending one or two chapter meetings, and for keeping two underpaid curates in order, is a very pretty thing. It is more than the revenue of any bishopric, except London, Winchester, and Durham. It is nearly equal to the retiring pension of a Governor-General, and more than that of a Lord Chancellor, the latter of whom has still rather arduous duties to perform. It is more than the full salary of a Cabinet Minister.

The Archdeacon, it must be said, is a great fact. That he should have achieved so much income in an age of reform is the distinguishing charm of the transaction. But the more it is inquired into the more its beauties come out. All this is done by act of Parliament. This remarkable pluralist is actually a creation of the Legislature, and the legitimate fruit of its most recent and most virtuous aspirations. In August, 1838, after very long discussion, there was passed "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy." It is by virtue of and according to the express provisions of this act that Archdeacon Hale now holds, or is soon to hold, five benefices (including his Mastership) in plurality, three of them of the largest dimensions; and will also be exempt from residence in the most populous and important parish in the City of London. He has chapter and verse for everything. In fact, if anybody will be at the trouble of perusing the act, he will find it, so to speak, a book of prophecies, receiving their fulfilment in one great antitype of pluralities and non-residence, Archdeacon Hale.

THE ROMISH CONVERTS.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Newman has received instructions from the Pope to undertake a new translation of the Vulgate, in which the fidelity of the Douay version of the Holy Scriptures is to be preserved, with more regard to propriety and elegance of expression. Mr. Newman is authorised to associate other competent scholars and divines in the execution of this important task, and the work, when completed, is to undergo the revision and receive the approbation of the Holy See. The selection of Mr. Newman for this office is regarded by the Romanists as a high mark of favour towards that gentleman. It is not, we are informed, intended that Mr. Newman's literary occupations on his return to England should interfere with his missionary labours, which are to consist chiefly in preaching and giving what are called "retreats," or courses of instruction and other religious exercises in different churches, without reference to any particular diocese or district. Our correspondent also informs us that the Pope has shortened the customary time of probation or novitiate for the Oratorian Institute in the instance of Mr. Newman and his friends, in order to allow of their speedier return to England. They are expected to leave Rome towards the close of the present year.—*Morning Post*.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS, having a debt of seven hundred dollars on one of their chapels, have, through their missionary, William Hurd, applied to the legislature of Guiana to grant payment of the same from the public taxes. This application, favourably received by the Court of Policy, has been referred to the Combined Court. Is not this a shame? Is not the public revenue sufficiently burdened already? Will it be

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—A movement of an important character on the part of the Anti-Slavery Society, made in connexion with the present Government education scheme, and other similar measures. A large party, or club, consisting of gentlemen of influence and station, will be formed, whose object will be to resist any further aggressions on the claims of the Church in favour of agitating Nonconformists.

They view the present scheme for the extension of education as a violation of Church principles, and as exhibiting a tendency on the part of the State to recognise a principle against which it is the duty of the State to protest. For the protection of the interests of the Church, and in opposition to these lax measures generally, the new party will be constituted. Arrangements for its formation are in progress, and a large number of gentlemen have intimated their intention of supporting it.—*Morning Post*.

CHURCH-RATES.—**SALE BY AUCTION.**—On Wednesday afternoon, at the Town-hall, the articles seized last week from the dwellings of the Dissenting parishioners of St. Martin's were put up for sale by public auction; Mr. Gurden officiating as auctioneer for Mr. Wright. About one hundred persons were present, most of whom, it was evident, had attended, not to purchase, but to be spectators of this wind-up to the annual "raid" upon the Dissenters made by the members of the Established Church in the parish of St. Martin's. The greater portion of the articles obtained no bidding, and were taken away amidst the derisive cheers of the company. A quantity of cheese was knocked down to a Mr. Hipwell, St. James's-street, at six-pence per pound. A water-bucket was put up at three shillings, and Mr. Hipwell having bid two shillings and two-pence, it also was knocked down to him. Amongst the articles offered for sale was a warming-pan; and this excited no little amusement in the Hall, some of the company thinking it would be a very appropriate instrument to warm the cold zeal of the Church-goers of St. Martin's! Mr. Hipwell, however, wanting a little warming himself, bid two shillings and nine-pence for the article, and it was knocked down to him. A Pembroke mahogany table was put up at eighteen shillings, and Edward Pratt, of Jewry-wall-street, bidding nineteen shillings the table was knocked down to him. These were all the articles that were sold, the rest being reserved for sale by private contract.—*Leicester Mercury*.

ROYAL FAVOUR FOR THE FREE KIRK.—It is reported that her Majesty had recently subscribed £200 in aid of the Gaelic schools under the superintendence of the Free Church. This gift was presented through the Duchess of Gordon, and was accompanied by an expression of favour towards the church to which her Grace belongs.—*Montrose Review*.

THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—During the last twelve years the appointment to the office of secretary to the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, residing in London and Westminster, has been triennial. Mr. Thomas James, minister, having completed his term, received a cordial vote of thanks for his past services, at the annual meeting, held in the Congregational Library, on the 13th of April. It being the turn of the Baptist Board to nominate a secretary for the ensuing three years, Mr. William Groser, minister, was proposed at the same meeting, and unanimously elected.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The general sympathy which has been awakened for Mr. Douglass, in consequence of the treatment he experienced from the agents of the "Cambria," is likely to be evinced in a substantial manner. Some friends of his in the north of England (members of the Society of Friends, the same who, in two or three weeks, raised money enough to purchase his freedom), have already commenced collecting contributions for the purpose of putting him in possession of a printing-press—an object he has long had much at heart, and which he hoped to attain at some distant day. The temporary annoyance, therefore, to which Mr. D. has been subjected, by being forbidden to associate with his fellow-passengers during his short voyage, will probably result in the establishment of a "Cambria" press in the United States, under the management of a once fugitive slave—a standing memorial of American prejudice and of British sympathy. We shall have great pleasure in receiving subscriptions for the above purpose, and transmitting them to the treasurer, J. D. Carr, Esq., Carlisle.

In reference to this subject we have received the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—The same benevolent individual (a lady, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne) who proposed and accomplished Frederick Douglass's ransom from slavery, having suggested and commenced a public subscription to present him with printing materials, with the view to his conducting an anti-slavery paper in the United States, allow me to solicit your aid in the pleasing work.

It is proposed to raise by subscription the sum of five hundred pounds, which, it is estimated, will secure to Frederick Douglass a double-crown or double-demy iron press, sufficient type, and a small capital, to commence an anti-slavery paper, the whole labour of which shall be performed by black people.

Many of your readers, I have no doubt, will gladly aid so benevolent a proposition; and I take the liberty of forwarding a subscription paper, hoping that you will insert this brief communication calling attention to the subject, and express yourself willing to receive subscriptions at the Nonconformist office. The subscriptions may range from one shilling upwards.—I remain, respectfully,
Edinburgh, April 26, 1847.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—SOUTHAMPTON.—A society has been formed, with a strong working committee, composed of representatives of all classes—ministerial, commercial, and others; and the machinery has been set in motion for a vigorous agitation against the punishment of death, backed up by the united, and strong voice of a large public meeting.—*Hants Independent*.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING THE REAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT.—We are glad to perceive, by our advertising columns of this day, that this association has opened offices at No. 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. It is assuming the attitude of activity, not before the time in which such efforts are required. The present Parliamentary proceedings show the absolute necessity of some organic change in the system of representation, if the liberties of the country are to be preserved.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. TIDMAN.—A special meeting of the church and congregation assembling in Barbican Chapel, took place on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., to present to their esteemed pastor a testimonial of their devoted attachment, and of their sympathy with him under the ungenerous attacks which he had recently suffered. The meeting was very numerous and select, admission being by ticket. Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff, presided. On the crowded platform were Drs. Morrison, Vaughan, Bennett, Leifchild; Messrs. R. Ashton, T. Binney, J. J. Freeman, T. James, J. Hunt, E. Manning, W. S. Palmer, H. Townley, G. Wilkins, ministers. Messrs. R. Charles, Swaine, W. Smith, G. Wilson, and other Directors of the London Missionary Society; and Mr. Alderman Kershaw, of Manchester. The deacons and several members of the church and congregation. Mr. E. Manning gave out the 87th Psalm, and Mr. Hunt offered prayer. The Chairman, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mann, Dr. Leifchild, Mr. Mullens, Mr. Peachey, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Morrison, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Saddington, Mr. Sparke, Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Waller, and others, addressed the meeting at considerable length in testimony of the service of Mr. Tidman to the cause of religion and of missions in particular. Various resolutions suitable to the occasion were proposed and carried, and amongst them the following:—

"That this Church and congregation, having, in anticipation of this interesting event, determined to present a suitable testimonial to their esteemed pastor, have very cordially united in contributing for that purpose the sum of two hundred guineas, which has been appropriated to the purchase of a policy of assurance for the future benefit of his wife and family; and they hereby request his acceptance of the instrument by which that object has been secured, together with a copy of the Inspired Volume, as a memorial of their Christian regard."

Mr. Tidman, in the course of his address, said:—"I am grateful that the occasion has brought forth the deliberate expression of such men as the ministers, deacons, and officers of the churches in Lancashire, in Yorkshire, and other parts of the country, who can form a disinterested and impartial judgment with respect to men, their character, and their labours. I will not further allude to this matter, though, as you may suppose, I feel very strongly. I shall be extremely thankful if the period ever comes in which there will be offered those honourable concessions on which Christian men can shake hands, and think no more of injuries. I will be the first to hail it, and am most earnest in imploring such a happy result to this painful controversy. I am exceedingly rejoiced on this occasion, not only to meet my affectionate friends—the people of my charge—but to be surrounded by beloved brethren, with whom it has been my happiness to live on terms of uninterrupted fraternal regard for ten, twenty, and thirty years."

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was most numerously attended. The chair was taken by J. D. Paul, Esq., treasurer. The report stated that the committee were greatly encouraged by the success which had attended their past efforts. They had in carrying out the views of the society instituted the delivery of Sunday lectures, the extensive circulation of the Scriptures, and continuous intercourse with the Jewish people on the part of their missionaries. They had sent forth missionaries to the more important towns in England and Wales. A converted Jew in Frankfort was now acting as a missionary among the Jewish population in that town. The society up to a late period had translated various tracts into the Dutch language for the benefit of the Jews in Holland. The Secretary also read reports from many missionaries, stating the success that their labours had met with. The subscriptions, &c., received by the society's committee during the last year was £589 11s. 8½d, which, with funds derived from other sources, added to the amount transmitted by the ladies' committee, made a sum total of £2,236,—£500 more than had been subscribed last year. On the payment of all expenses there was a balance of £30 in the hands of the committee, a sum so insufficient to carry out the views of the society that he must earnestly appeal to the meeting for assistance. Resolutions illustrative of the objects of the society were moved and seconded by Messrs. Clayton, Peter, Letrone, Liefchild, Beaumont, Didden, Dubourg, and Redpath, and were carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON.—On Lord's-day, April 18th, the anniversary of the above place was held, when three sermons were preached by Mr. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, and nearly £20 were collected, and a plan suggested by Mr. Rowland for the further reduction of the debt, by the 1st of January, was warmly taken up. A few weeks since the anniversary services on behalf of the Sabbath-schools were also held, when the collections amounted to £28.

MR. JESSE HOBSON, of Barton Mills, has accepted the very cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Union church, High Wycombe, Bucks, and enters upon his duties on the 3rd Sabbath in May.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Died of dysentery at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, eldest son and last surviving child of the author of "Waverley." Sir Walter was born in 1801, and was a Lieut.-Colonel in the 15th Hussars. The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and the only grandson of the author of "Waverley." Sir Walter was married in 1825 to a Miss Jobson, of Lochore, Fife, who still survives to lament, as all who knew him must do, an excellent officer, with many amiable qualities and much kindness of heart.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

The report on the Factory Bill was brought up on Wednesday; and on the motion that it be agreed to, Mr. TRELAWAY renewed his opposition. The measure was a mockery, unless they could also fix the prices of provisions and the rate of wages. Mr. HUME followed up this resistance, by moving that the report be agreed to that day six months; and several other Members briefly reiterated their objections to the bill—Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARK PHILIPS, Mr. PHILIP HOWARD, Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, and Mr. TANCRED. Mr. ESCOTT pointed out the altered circumstances in which the bill stood—Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey having originally supported it with a view to the limit of time being fixed at eleven hours; and he presumed that Lord John could not sanction a ten hours' bill.

The motion was supported still more briefly by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Mr. FERRAND (who hoped, that when it was once carried all irritation would cease, and all parties would co-operate to give it a fair trial), by Mr. MUNTZ, and Sir DE LACY EVANS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed with Mr. Escott that he was quite at liberty to oppose the bill; but he should not do so:—

He might say that the ten hours' clause had imparted too dangerous a character to the measure; and he admitted that he considered it less safe. He should have preferred eleven hours as the limit of time: there has been a good deal of experience in Yorkshire as to a practice of eleven hours. With a ten hours clause, he had not the same confidence in the success of the measure; but he could not say that that should deter him from giving it his support. The eleven hours arrangement might have given satisfaction to the working-classes, and might have been received by the manufacturers: there is no reason to know that a ten hours clause would be satisfactory to all parties; and therefore it might be necessary that the measure should in a future session be revised. But though it might be thought that the proposed change would have the effect of diminishing the amount of wages received by the working-classes, those classes themselves certainly did not seem to entertain any apprehensions upon that score; for not only had there been no protest or petition from the majority of them, but no considerable number of the working-classes had remonstrated against the bill. Although he regarded the proposition, then, with less confidence, that constituted no sufficient reason why he should withhold the vote which he intended to give in favour of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK made some cutting remarks on the Premier's extraordinary position.

The House divided; the amendment was negatived by 104 to 46; and the report was received.

Mr. BROWN moved a clause to enable lessors and occupiers to deduct a portion of rent for premises in which the restriction of time was enforced. Sir GEORGE GARY found no objection to the clause, except that doubts might arise as to its interpretation. Mr. TATTON EGERTON objected that it would give local magistrates too much power. Mr. AGLIONY urged the insuperable difficulty of proving consequential loss; and Sir GEORGE GARY admitted that such proof would be necessary. Sir ROBERT PEEL also objected to the clause, as being without precedent: if such a provision were added to this measure, it ought to be made to apply retrospectively to all similar measures. On the view of these difficulties, Mr. BROWN withdrew the clause.

In the course of this discussion, Mr. ROEBUCK stated, that one of the gentlemen on the opposition side had said of this bill, "As the Corn-law repeal has passed, now we will put a blister on the manufacturers." Mr. NEWDEGATE asked who had said so? Mr. ROEBUCK gave a reference to Lord John Manners. Lord JOHN MANNERS declared that he had not the slightest recollection that he had ever, in public or private, used such an expression. Mr. ROEBUCK thought he had gathered from Lord John's speeches something very like the sentiment, if not the expression.

Some other amendments were proposed, but without result. Then there was a discussion as to the day for the third reading; and Friday was named provisionally. Sir ANDREW LEITH HAY thought that the House should come to an understanding, if this bill were fixed for Friday, that it should positively not come on upon that day [loud laughter]. Ultimately it was set down for Friday; it being understood that another day should then be appointed.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.

Thursday, April 22.

Previous to the resumption of the adjourned debate in the House of Commons, on the motion to vote £100,000 for education, petitions against the Government plan of education were presented by Mr. G. Berkeley, several from Gloucestershire; Sir G. Staunton, from Fordingbridge and Cranbourne, and from the Protestant Dissenters of Clarence-street Chapel and Zion Chapel, Portsmouth; Mr. Brotherton; Mr. Gisborne, several from places in Nottinghamshire, and from Castle Donnington and Leicester; Mr. W. Evans, several from places in Derbyshire; Mr. F. Baring, from a congregation of Dissenters in the county of Southampton; Mr. B. B. Cabell, from St. Alban's; Mr. B. Osborne, from Wycombe; Mr. Bright, from Cambridge and 350 other places; Mr. C. Berkeley, from Highbury Chapel, Cheltenham; Mr. Duncombe, eleven petitions; Mr. Mackinnon, from the Protestant Dissenters of Lymington and Bognor; Mr. Hodgson, from Berwick; Mr. Pusey, from the Baptists of Newbury; Mr. Protheroe, from Halifax; and Mr. S. Crawford, from Ham, Middlesex.

Petitions in favour of the Government plan were presented by Sir R. H. Inglis, from Lancashire; Mr. W. Miles, from Kensington; Sir J. Hanmer, from the operatives of Hull, cordially thanking the Government; Mr. Fellowes, from Ramsay; Lord Barrington, from Newton, Hants; Mr. Mackinnon, from the freeholders, and another from the clergy and churchwardens, of a

part of Lymington; Mr. Ferrand, from a public meeting in Yorkshire, in which it was said that the opposition mainly arose from a portion of the Dissenters, who would object to any state education; and by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, from several of his most influential constituents at Nottingham, generally in favour of the bill, but praying for some modification.

Sir W. CLAY was the first speaker. He declared that it was his intention to support the amendment of Mr. T. Duncombe. Wishing to guard himself from misrepresentation, he thought it necessary to add, that he merely expressed by his vote disapprobation of the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government, and that he was not adverse to the diffusion of education among the people through the instrumentality of the State. He was also most anxious that his vote should not be construed into a vote of censure on Lord John Russell and his colleagues. He only differed from his lordship on this measure because his lordship differed from himself, and from those admirable principles which he had laid down in 1839, in bringing forward his national scheme of education for Ireland. He did not concur in the objection, that this scheme would dangerously increase the patronage of the Crown; but he was convinced that it would increase the power and influence of the Church beyond any measure which had been brought into Parliament for the last century and a half. Besides, the grant would be objectionable if we taxed the whole community for the benefit of a part of it. New conditions had been imposed on those who applied for a portion of the grant, which would prevent the Roman Catholics from deriving any benefit from it. Why should these conditions be sanctioned by Parliament, after Lord Morpeth, a member of the Cabinet, had declared, that if they were to be permanently adopted he would not continue to act as a member of the Committee of Privy Council? It would have been worthy of the moral courage for which Lord J. Russell was distinguished, to have made provision in his plan for giving to the children of every class of Christians an opportunity of participating in all instruction, other than religious, afforded in his schools.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON tendered Government his thanks for the course they had taken, though he regretted that the measure was not more comprehensive. He read a letter describing King Edward's School, at Birmingham, where the regulations were modified in a way to admit Dissenters of every creed, as well as Churchmen. This example he recommended to the National School Society.

Mr. HUME was disappointed at the want of comprehensiveness in the measure: he was ashamed to vote £7,000,000 for the army, and only £100,000 for education. He was not for "toleration," but for entire liberty of conscience; and he emphatically censured the exclusion of Roman Catholics. Where was Lord John Russell's boasted moral courage?

He admitted the difficulties which the Government had to encounter, but he could not concur in the statements he had repeatedly heard, that the noble lord (Lord John Russell) had shown great moral courage in proposing this scheme. He considered that, to use no common word, the noble lord had been skulking [a laugh]; that he had been retiring; and from whom had he retired? From the bishops. He (Mr. Hume) would say, let the bishops come forward, he cared not a pin for them, and let it be known that the bishops and the Church of England were the opponents of a right which he contended belonged to every English-born subject of her Majesty. But there was another set of men who were almost as bad, and who were anxious to drag on the public and that House into their opinions—he alluded to the Dissenters. He was ready to admit that the people ought not only to be educated, but that they ought to be religious; but he held that the best step towards sound religion was to give them a good moral education. He considered that not one of the propositions put forth by Mr. Baines, as the organ of the Dissenting opponents of this measure, could be maintained on the broad principles of liberality. He (Mr. Hume) would put the Dissenters and the Church in the same boat, and send them both across the Channel [a laugh].

Mr. Hume would give not £100,000 but £500,000: no price could be too great for the inestimable advantages of education. He should vote with Mr. Duncombe, not to cast any reflection on Ministers, but to obtain inquiry into the proper mode of extending education.

Sir WALTER JAMES supported the measure, not as being perfect, but as being on the whole the best that could be obtained. It was only too voluntary; for the voluntary system fails in the poorest districts, where education is most wanted. The exclusion of the Roman Catholics, however, was a stigma on the Ministerial proceedings.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE could not vote against any plan for diminishing ignorance and crime; but he voted with pain for a scheme that excluded Roman Catholics.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD must vote with Mr. Duncombe; because he thought the form of the Ministerial measure an infringement of the constitution; and he resented the exclusion of the Roman Catholics.

He was friendly to the interference of the State in aid of the education of the people; but the interference should be in a manner equally useful to all. Money drawn from the people should be so laid out, that all the people would be capable of deriving equal benefit from it; nor should religious freedom be violated by advantages being given to those who held particular opinions. Why should not the Irish system be adopted in this country? That system had to contend with great opposition at first; but when the Government showed itself determined to refuse money except under the conditions fixed on, the opposition decreased, and at length all parties took the grants. United education tended to remove asperities, and implant in children feelings of kindness towards one another, which lasted in after life [hear, hear]. The exclusion of Roman Catholics by these Minutes was very unworthy of the present Government; and, while giving all praise to the noble member for Arundel for his kindness of heart, he (Mr. S. Crawford) could not join in approving the course adopted by the noble lord, the son of the premier peer of England, the leader (as he might be considered) of the Catholics of England, but who had chosen to submit to this insult upon the Catholic body [hear, hear]. He opposed the measure on the same principle as he had the Maynooth grant, that it contravened the principles of civil and religious liberty. He did not wish that the Church to which he belonged should occupy a position inconsistent with the rights of others, though he

desired to see it exercising its legitimate influence in truth and in humility. But he felt convinced that the injury inflicted on the country by the departure from the principles of civil and religious liberty on the part of those who had hitherto been their advocates would be ill compensated by any extension of education under the measure proposed by her Majesty's Government.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH also condemned the exclusion of the Roman Catholics. He should prefer that the State should limit its interference to secular instruction; but he believed that such a plan would be impracticable at present. He could not vote for inquiry, as no further information is needed; but, arguing at some length that it is the duty of the State to prevent crime by education, and observing the total inefficiency of voluntary efforts, he supported this measure, which, with all its imperfections, is a movement in advance. Sir William commented on the official correspondence with the Wesleyan Committee and the Roman Catholic Institute; and exposed the procrustean and disingenuous way in which the representative of the Catholics, Mr. Charles Langdale, had been put off. On the proper occasion he should move a resolution to include Roman Catholics in the application of any public grant of money, and to declare that the minute to the contrary ought to be rescinded.

Viscount MAHON supported the measure as a step in the right direction.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the Ministerial plan, though it might not be free from errors. He argued against a purely secular education; citing Scotland as a successful example of a country in which, the people being originally unanimous in one faith, education had always been allied with the Church. He glanced at the past history of the official attempts to promote education; touching upon the difficulties which he had experienced. When the Educational Committee began to consider "special cases," he foresaw the demands of the present time, that the strict rules should be relaxed. He did not regret that the Wesleyans had obtained aid for educational purposes; but he could not with satisfaction see so large a portion of their fellow-subjects as the Roman Catholics still excluded. Sir James quoted an order in Council of 1833, which pledged the Council to provide aid wherever "proof is given of a great deficiency of education among the poorer classes"; and he contended that the rule requiring the daily use of the Scriptures did not exclude the Douay version—the version whence Fenelon and Pascal drew their thoughts. It was a fallacy to say that it was only the annual vote of £100,000 that the House was asked to sanction: it was really asked to adopt the Order in Council, and to sanction contingent expenses, which would probably amount to £2,000,000. It was, therefore, very necessary to define the principles of action. Except as to the exclusion of the Roman Catholics, he did not blame the Government course; with the present state of religious feeling, he did not object to the proceeding by order in Council; he thought the course prudent and judicious; but he could not consent to purchase a good at the expense of injustice to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, and explained. He began in a trenchant style, answering assailants:—

The great objection, which was stated in the front of this measure, was, that the State ought not to interfere with the education of the people; and the various petitions which have been presented to this House—a great part, at least, of those presented against this measure—have declared, and the 500 delegates who have assembled from various parts of the country have declared, and have expressed their conviction, that we ought to lay down the rule, that the State ought not to assist in the education of the people, or rather, that it ought not to educate them. What, then, do I find when this measure is brought under the consideration of the House, and when I invited the attention of the House especially to this objection? I find that the hon. gentleman who moved the amendment, and who must be considered, upon this occasion, as the organ of the Congregationalists and Baptists [great laughter]—has not, in any part of his speech, defended the ground that the State ought not to educate the people [cheers]. Sir, I really thought, before he spoke, that I was to suffer the same sort of indictment which the clerk of Chatham suffered from Jack Cade—

"The clerk of Chatham he can write, and read, and cast account. O monstrous! [Cheers.] We took him setting of boys copies. Here's a villain!" [Laughter and cheers.]

I thought that would have been the charge; but that cause has been taken up only by the hon. gentleman, the member for Durham (Mr. Bright). In the course of this debate I find the hon. baronet, the member for the Tower Hamlets (Sir W. Clay), the hon. baronet, the member for Droitwich (Sir J. Pakington), the hon. member for Montrose (Mr. Hume), the hon. gentleman, the member of Leicester (Sir J. Easthope), the hon. baronet the member for Southwark (Sir W. Molesworth), and the noble lord, the member for Hertford (Lord Mahon), every one in favour of education by the State—every one finding certain fault with our measure—but all agreeing that it is the duty of Parliament to assist in the education of the people [cheers]. Then, Sir, I really do think it is too much to ask the House to enter upon an inquiry.

He enlarged upon the obligations Dissenters were under to the Whig party:—

What, Sir, has been my conduct which will justify the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bright) in making such an imputation—that it is only through fear that we have abstained from encouraging interference with the religious convictions of the Dissenters? [cheers.] Sir, I have taken part with others in freeing the Dissenters from the disabilities under which they formerly laboured [cheers]. When I found them oppressed and restrained by the disabilities imposed by the Test and Corporation Acts, I proposed, and we succeeded, against an adverse Government, in repealing the act which created those disabilities [cheers]; and when, afterwards, the Dissenters found themselves obliged to solemnize their marriages in church, though they objected to the form of service, it was a hardship, as we considered, upon their consciences, and we came down to both Houses of Parliament, and we passed a measure to free them from this objection, and to enable them to contract marriages in a manner which their consciences admitted. I ask, what has the hon. gentleman, the member for Durham, done for the Dissenters to outweigh these measures? What right has he to make the imputation that it is our wish to interfere with the religious convictions and religious freedom of the Dissenters?

He quoted the following passage from a letter by Mr.

Key Shuttleworth, in reply to the inquiries of the Wesleyans, in order to show that Ministers really contemplated the framing of Minutes to admit Roman Catholics:—

"Their Lordships have hitherto made no provision for the extension of aid to Roman Catholic schools; but they have not, by their recent nor by any preceding Minutes, precluded themselves from presenting to Parliament further Minutes, by which, upon a full consideration of the wants of the population and the constitution of the school, they may be enabled to grant such assistance. These further Minutes, when presented, will make a separate provision for Roman Catholic schools, and will in no degree unsettle the basis on which aid is now granted to other schools. Full opportunity will be given for the consideration and discussion of such Minutes, before Parliament is called upon to carry them into execution; and no one who agrees to accept aid under the present Minutes will be thereby in any degree pledged to approve these future Minutes, or precluded from offering to them such opposition as he may think expedient."

This entirely swept away the imputation of a compromise with the Wesleyans. In 1839 he contemplated permission for the use of the Douay version of the Testament, but abandoned it as calculated to excite alarm, and introduced the provision for "special cases" instead. The Minutes were much opposed—among others by Sir James Graham—mainly because Lord John was suspected of not having abandoned the idea of allowing the Douay version. That opposition made a great impression on his mind, and he thought that, perhaps for many years, he must abandon the wish to aid the Roman Catholics, unless he would abandon the hope of assisting education at all. A school established by the corporation of Liverpool, in which the Roman Catholic children were admitted to the secular instruction, their religious instruction being carried on in a separate part of the building, led the ratepayers to oust the members of the town council who supported that plan, and the school was given up. However, it could not be said that Ministers had specially excluded the Roman Catholics. He believed that, if the scheme had been extended to them, it would have failed; but, after what had passed in the debate, it would be very possible to frame minutes which should include Roman Catholics in the next grant. No one connected with the Government—certainly not Lord Morpeth, nor Sir George Grey, nor Lord John himself—had concealed his opinions on the subject. They only said that they would not force the House to an immediate decision. The framing of the Minutes would require great care. Should they be framed to grant aid to schools on the ground of their being Roman Catholic, with Roman Catholic Inspectors, many would no doubt object. Should aid be offered as it is in Ireland, the Roman Catholic bishops might object. Therefore that matter must be postponed. The present measure must not be regarded as a permanent, still less as a complete measure. He thought, however, Ministers were not wrong in not introducing a bill on the subject: *opinion is not yet ripe for such a step*. Meanwhile, the introduction of the vote this year had brought out many opinions, many useful opinions, on the subject, and it had received the support of the majority of those who had spoken.

Colonel SIBTHORP now understood that this was not a permanent or complete measure! He had thought as much: ulterior measures were coming! "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*:" when members went to vote, he should walk out of the House.

SIR ROBERT PEEL could not permit the House to go to the vote without stating the grounds on which he supported the measure. In 1839 he objected to considering the subject on a single vote: he still objected; he saw great inconvenience in withholding the regulations from the full consideration of Parliament—from the House of Lords, who must now adopt and reject the measure wholly. But such was his view as to the necessity of making some progress in reducing the monstrous evil of leaving the country without any means of education, that—foreseeing the probable consequences of insisting upon the opposition of 1839—looking to Sir James Graham's failure when he proceeded by bill in 1842—he had resolved to support this proposition. Should he incur the responsibility of exposing it to the chances of failure? All had agreed that some remedy ought to be afforded for the monstrous evil. The Dissenters do not deny the importance of popular education: they object to the interference of the State as less efficacious for its purpose. If he could believe it so, he should say it were much better to avoid the exercise of State authority. But all evidence goes to show that voluntary effort has failed; and no consideration would induce them to withhold Government aid if they did but know the extent of the evil. He glanced at evidences of it: in one district only 100,000 out of 300,000 or 400,000 children receiving any education, and that 100,000 receiving such a kind, that if the House were shocked at the disproportion it would be still more painfully affected at the nature of it—boys of fifteen attending Sunday schools for five years and unable to write or even to read; voluntary schools failing, as at Oldham, for want of support, the schoolmasters left unpaid. Adverting to the plan, he regarded that as the most important part which tends to elevate the condition of the schoolmaster; and as to the objection that it would extend the patronage of the Government, it was really too futile to require serious answer. Referring to the efforts of Dissenters on behalf of education, and to their objections to the present measure, he said:—

Sir, I deeply regret that this measure has met with the opposition of a part of the Nonconformist body. I entertain great respect for the Nonconformist body, and I trust I have shown my sentiments towards them on former occasions, and in advocating the Dissenters' Chapels Bill; and, attached as I am to the Established Church of England, I should be sorry to give to that Church any advantage by means of this education vote, if I thought it unjust to the Dissenters. We should be thereby forgetful of the past services of the Dissenting body in the cause of education [hear, hear]; for when the members of the Church of England were indifferent in that cause [hear, hear] an example of zeal was set them by the Nonconformists; and if I thought their objections to the Minutes entitled to any weight, if I gave to the Minutes any support, it would be a very reluctant and greatly qualified support. But, on the contrary, after maturely considering the objections of the

Dissenting body, I do not believe them to be founded in truth. I think the principle of aid is a perfectly fair one. The Minutes do not overturn, they adopt the voluntary principle. This is no State interference with the voluntary principle; the measure will establish schools by the intervention of the voluntary principle, which will become more effectual by the aid of the Government. It is the opinion of the Dissenters, that the measure will be to the advantage of the Established Church, and the Dissenters complain of this as an act of injustice; but, if this proposition had been made ten years since, what would have been thought of it then by the Established Church? The Church, being deeply impressed with the magnitude of the evils that exist, and the necessity of waiving all objections, is willing to be put on an equality with the Dissenters. The Church is not asking anything that is not fair and equitable; but if the members of the Church are more zealous than others—if they are disposed to contribute more than others—on what principle will you withhold from the Church that aid which is to be proportioned to the amount raised by zealous exertions [hear]? Do they ask it on account of the superior numbers of the members of the Establishment? If they do so, can anything be more just? But if it is not given on account of numbers, does not superior zeal and liberality constitute also a claim for increase of aid? Try it on what principle you will, you can urge no objection to those votes on account of the supposed advantage which is gained by the Church [hear]. I am not denying that the Church is powerful—I rejoice that it is so [cheers]. I think the power of the Church is increasing; and why is it increasing? My firm belief is, that the power of the Church is increasing, and that her hold on the affections of the people of this country is becoming strengthened, because she is becoming more awake to the magnitude of the duties she has to perform [cheers]. My firm belief is, that the Church has acquired this increased hold on the respect and veneration of the people of this country by her willingness to make timely and salutary reforms—by her readiness to consent to the reduction of superfluous emoluments for the higher orders of the Church, and to devote those emoluments to an increase of church accommodation, and the increase of the spiritual charge of the people by inferior labourers. I believe it is these things that have greatly increased her power [cheers].

A question had arisen respecting the Roman Catholic population:—

I am of opinion that no establishment of general education, even in England, could be deemed complete which excluded the Roman Catholic population [great cheering]. The noble lord says, that there is no alteration made in the principle of the Minutes of 1839: but in that respect I differ from the noble lord. I think you are about, practically at least, to make a material difference in the principles on which you have hitherto acted. You are about to admit to a participation of the advantages of this vote members of the Dissenting community who have hitherto been excluded. Hitherto, the Wesleyan body has not, practically at least, had any participation in this vote. They were not in connexion either with the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society; and, therefore, the rule which excluded from the participation of the Parliamentary vote any society not in connexion with those institutions excluded the Wesleyans from any pecuniary advantage from the vote. You are about to alter the principle of the Minutes in that respect. You have given assurances to the Wesleyans, that the rule which has hitherto prevailed shall not be applicable to them—that their schools, although they are not in connexion with either of the present societies, shall be entitled to aid, and that the authorities of the Wesleyan body shall be consulted in respect to the inspection of their schools. So far as the condition of the Roman Catholics is concerned, that is a material difference—a difference in point of feeling as well as in point of practice. You are going to widen the sphere of the measure, and the more wide that sphere is the more marked is the exclusion. Therefore, I think the time is come—and I am the more anxious to avow it because the avowal of opinions in this respect may be unpopular—I think the time is come when justice and good policy will require from you the mature consideration of the position of the Roman Catholic population.

Look at the question by itself, on its own merits, without reference to particular Minutes or particular phrases about "the Scriptures," and see whether our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects can be excluded:—

I know, as has been said by a right honourable friend, that it may be expedient to postpone the consideration of this question for some months ["Hear, hear," and laughter]. I am not disposed to urge the hasty adoption of any measure of this nature; but I am not disposed, on the other hand, that there shall be any doubt as to the opinions which I hold [cheers]. . . . I will not be tempted in the least spirit of party to consider this question; I will not be induced by the observations of the noble lord to refer to the absence, for the last five or six years, of any provision being made for those Roman Catholics. It may be there has not been earlier attention to this subject, but that is just the reason why the evil should now be remedied [cheers]. I believe that the prevailing opinion in this house is, that it will be both just and politic to make some provision for the education of Roman Catholics. I am firmly persuaded that it is not only for the civil advantage of the State, but also for the advantage of Protestantism itself, to provide, without compromising a principle, for the intellectual and secular education of these children [hear, hear]. For it is probable that secular education is all that you would be called on to provide in the case of the Roman Catholic. I shall not be inclined to take the risk of prejudicing the consideration of the general measure by any compulsion on the Government with regard to their not having proposed a scheme of education for Roman Catholics. But having made the change they have, I do entreat them not to receive the support of any body towards their present measure under the erroneous impression that the Roman Catholics are to be excluded [hear, hear]. There ought to be no such exclusion [cheers]. And if there be a probability of an early election it may be more important that there should be no misunderstanding on that subject [hear]. If the Government recognise the principle which I understand them to recognise, and fairly to aver that they recognise, then they have given fair notice to all parties that although some delay may take place in the preparation of the additional Minutes, yet that the principle is recognised, that you must not doom one class of her Majesty's subjects to perpetual exclusion from the benefit of the public grants for education on account of the objections of other classes to their being allowed to participate [cheers].

He called on religious persons of all persuasions to remember what it was that had been the cause of delay in education—our religious dissensions:—

We are all anxious for a system of education; yet we are all afraid to agree to any measure that is proposed, because we fear that some other body, from whom we dissent, will gain some advantage [hear]. One day the Dissenters re-

fuse their assent, because they are afraid the church will derive some advantage; on the next occasion, the church is opposed to any measure for fear of some recognition of the principle of Dissent [hear, hear]. But, in the meantime, while all these disputes go on, it is for us to ask ourselves what is to become of the 800 children who are born every day? What is to become of the 300,000 persons who are every year added to the population?

He was for religious as well as secular instruction; and he concluded his speech, which had been greatly cheered, with a peroration on the advantage of popular education to "that religion which courts inquiry, which most desires self-judgment, and which rests upon the basis of intellectual strength."

Mr. PLUMTRE said that the "difficulty" alluded to by Lord John and Sir Robert was, that the people of this country is a religious people. The Protestant party is neither small nor unimportant, and it knows that it can no longer place confidence in its leaders on either side of the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE would vote for the present measure. He asked Lord John Russell whether, in case he should hereafter issue any other minute recommending a plan of popular education, he would pursue the same course which he had upon this occasion, and submit it to Parliament for approbation.

Lord J. RUSSELL answered in the affirmative.

Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew half of his resolution, not wishing to convey a censure on Government.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Duncombe's motion 47
Against it 372

Majority against it 325

Friday, April 23.

The order of the day being read for going into committee of supply, and several petitions having been presented for and against the Government plan of education,

SIR W. CLAY moved the following amendment:—

That it is expedient that, in any plan for promoting the education of the people by pecuniary assistance from the State, provision should be made that in schools receiving such assistance the opportunity of participating in all instruction other than religious should be afforded to children whose parents may object to the religious doctrines taught in such schools.

He supported it by the same arguments he had used on the previous evening.

Mr. CHRISTIE, although approving, as he did, of the intention of the amendment just proposed, and being convinced that it was founded on a principle of toleration, it still appeared to him that the adoption of it would increase that unequal operation of the Government plan of which so many gentlemen had expressed their apprehension.

Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS supported the amendment:—

He must say he never heard anything more tolerant or reasonable than the tone which the Government had adopted in defending the present measure. He believed that the noble lord, with the materials at his command, had done all in his power to further the education of the people, and that he was anxious to do still more. The noble lord had intimated that he did not regard this scheme as complete or final, but that he still looked forward to further improvements upon the measure now proposed [hear, hear]. On this ground he (Mr. Villiers) could not join those who objected to the Government plan. He must say he thought the Dissenters, in the objections they had urged against the measure, had rather taken their friends by surprise, for he really could not see any difference between the principle upon which the present grant was proposed and that upon which money had been previously voted for educational purposes [hear, hear]. It had, however, been objected that the measure should be discussed upon a mere item in the miscellaneous estimates, and that more ample opportunity had not been afforded for moving amendments and for discussing the merits of the scheme. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had met that objection by stating that no further sums should be asked for this purpose without the introduction of a bill; but he (Mr. Villiers) must say that he thought the same course should have been taken on this subject that was uniformly adopted in that House with respect to matters affecting religion. The House was aware that no one could move for leave to bring in a bill relating to religion or commerce, unless the whole House was called into committee; and, as he thought, on this ground, that there had been some reason for the amendment of the hon. member for Finsbury, he (Mr. Villiers) had not voted against that amendment.

Mr. MUNTZ could not support any grant, in which all, who contributed to the taxation out of which it was paid, had not an equal share. He preferred a secular to what was called a religious education; for he denied the position that a secular was necessarily a godless education. He concluded by declaring that it was impossible for him to support the Government measure in its present shape.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN spoke in favour of the plan.

Dr. BOWRING advocated a system of secular education:—

Religious instruction was not to be obtained for the people by a peremptory act of Parliament, drawing distinctions between various classes of her Majesty's subjects; the children of the families belonging to the several denominations ought to be instructed in religion by the clergy of those denominations respectively. And, after all, what fine distinctions were these between two versions, where the knowledge and the sincerity of the several translators was not impeached; ought the instruction of millions to be made dependent upon points like these? It must be confessed that the present controversy was eminently childish [hear, hear]; and the conclusion might well be drawn, that our hearts were not sincerely set upon the great work pretended to be had in view. There were gentlemen so attached to their particular theories and creeds, that unless these were to be inculcated they declared that the people should not be educated. These persons assumed that they, and they alone, were the possessors of truth; forgetting that they were not gifted with the sagacity alone to discover what truth was. That was always one of the most entangled questions. For himself, he came to this conclusion,—he did not know what was true, but he did know what was charitable; and men might be wrong in their creeds, but they could not be wrong if their principles were benevolent.

Mr. TRELAWNEY and Mr. BROTHERTON expressed their wish to render the Minutes of the Privy Council more palatable to all classes, and their readiness to support them in future in consequence of the inefficiency of the voluntary principle.

Mr. ACLAND thought that it was not so much the duty of the State to educate the people as to see that the people were educated. He thought that the Government, which provided the funds, had a right to prescribe and control the education which it deemed best calculated to make its citizens good subjects and honest men. He thought that Sir R. Peel had unnecessarily aggravated the difficulties of this question by his speech last night.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL censured Lord John Russell for his demeanour towards the Roman Catholics, and especially for refusing to see the Roman Catholic bishops. He said he had risen to address the House twelve times unsuccessfully.

Mr. ROEBUCK augured, from the position taken by Sir R. Peel on the previous evening, that the Roman Catholics would be included in the grant of 1848, and satirized Lord John Russell for the elasticity of conscience which sinks upon pressure, and expands when the pressure is withdrawn. While he was pressed by the Wesleyans the Catholics were not included in his measure, but only in his mind; but as soon as the pressure is withdrawn, under shelter of the opinions expressed in the House, the scope of Lord John Russell's policy expands, and the Catholics become included in his embrace—

John chalks as high as he can; Tom chalks a little way more; John chalks a little further; and then Robert chalks highest [loud laughter]. Therefore, the satisfaction of those who rested their approval of the Minutes upon the probable exclusion of the Roman Catholics, would be very much diminished by seeing the last chalk. The real meaning of the thing had been exposed, and that House, representing the good feeling and good sense of the country, had destroyed the hallucination [hear, hear]. It would be totally impossible, under any Administration—he didn't care whether of the noble lord or of the right hon. baronet; or, to go to a more wild and wondrous supposition, of the noble lord the member for Lynn [laughter]—to do that which was necessary to satisfy the Wesleyans [hear, hear]. There would be a large majority in favour of the Government grant of £100,000; they would all go to their constituents, and some of them [a laugh] would return to that House again. When, then, some of them came back—he did not say "some of us"—hon. members would take comfort from the seven years before them, and knowing how, under the railway system, kindly feelings travelled, they would find that, both out of doors and in doors, people would be in favour of receiving all classes into a system of national education. 1848, he would pledge his faith to it, would see the Catholics included in the vote of that House [hear]. But if that were certain to happen, what must they think of that class of men who could enter into negotiation with gentlemen whom the House could shadow forth without collars and with white neckerchiefs [a laugh], and who could persuade them that they had attained the object these latter had in view—in establishing a system of downright Protestant intolerance? That hope must even now be at an end; and of the two alternatives before the Government, that which they had this year adopted, of teaching all the various sects in different schools, according to their separate dogmata, would be done away with, and they would arrive at an education which would include all sects [cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Sir B. Hall, said that one of the bishops had only asked to see him before any minute respecting the Roman Catholics should be determined, and Lord John replied that nothing should be done of that kind without an interview, which certainly was not a refusal to see the bishop. He insisted that he had always avowed his intention to admit the Catholics ultimately. He opposed the amendment as likely to defeat the measure. Lord John showed that the plan would be so incompatible with the fundamental rules of the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society that, if it were adopted, those societies would be debarred from receiving any assistance out of the proposed grant. It would, in fact, frustrate the present attempt to advance public education.

Captain HARRIS considered that one great benefit resulting from the discussion of this question had been that it had exposed that system of organization and of bitter hostility and bigotry against the Church which existed among the body of Dissenters bearing the name of "Independents" [cries of "Divide, divide!"].

Mr. P. HOWARD contrasted Lord John's ready and courteous willingness to admit Mr. Jabez Bunting and the Wesleyans with the special pleading by which he put off indefinitely the audience of the Roman Catholic bishops, which they wished to have before the critical day of the 19th instant. He would vote in favour of the amendment of Sir W. Clay.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment.....	74
Against it	210

Majority against it 136

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply. In the committee, a vote of £100,000 was taken for educational purposes. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Monday, April 26.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving the order of the day for the reception of the report of the resolution on education, availed himself of the opportunity to give an account of the circumstances under which he had refused the application made to him on the 17th of April last by Dr. Griffiths, and some other Roman Catholic bishops, for a personal interview with him on the 19th on the subject of the minutes of education. He then proceeded to express his hope that in his former speeches he had made it distinctly understood that there was no intention on the part of the Government to exclude the Roman Catholics from this grant, but that there was a necessity to frame a fresh minute respecting them, which must be considered very carefully before it was promulgated. As an instance of the care which would be requisite in framing such a minute, he mentioned that no person in holy orders of the Church of England was allowed to be a schoolmaster in the schools of the Church of England assisted by this grant, in order to prevent a notion from getting abroad that what had been asked for education was expended on the Church. Now, in framing a minute for the Roman Catholics, it would be necessary to provide that no person in holy orders of that Church, either as a

secular or a regular priest, should be paid as a schoolmaster in the Roman Catholic schools; for it would not be right to grant an indulgence to the Roman Catholic Church which we refused to the Church of England. Now, there was in the Roman Catholic Church an order called the Christian Brotherhood, which was said not to be in holy orders, but which took a very active part in the work of education. Their position would require very grave consideration in drawing up any minute affecting the Roman Catholic schools. Ministers would be ready to pay attention to this subject in a short time; and he assured the house that, so far as they were concerned, they had never entertained any intention to exclude the Roman Catholics from the benefit of these minutes. He thought that the grants should be made as useful as possible to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Sir G. CLERK put three questions to the noble lord relative to the employment of pupil-teachers in Scotland, the increase of the small salaries paid to the parochial schoolmasters of that country, and to their right to claim the retiring pensions given to the schoolmasters in the schools under the Privy Council.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, that as the subject to which Sir G. Clerk had referred had not been under the consideration of the Committee of Privy Council, any answer which he might now give to his queries must be considered merely as his own. Aid was given by these Minutes only to voluntary schools and voluntary associations contributing funds of their own. The increase of the stipends of the schoolmasters to whom Sir G. Clerk alluded, and the grant of retiring pensions to them, must be accomplished by some other measure than the present.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH then proposed his resolution:—

That any Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on education, or other regulations, which exclude Roman Catholics from participating in any grant of public money for purposes of education, by requiring in all schools which receive such grants of public money the use of the authorized version of the Scriptures, are inexpedient, and ought to be rescinded.

In proposing this amendment he did not act in any hostility to the Government, or of dislike to their plan of education. His proposition was so simple and proper that he could not conceive what objections could be urged against it; but, as it might be said that the Roman Catholics did not require assistance, he entered into some statistical details respecting the Roman Catholic children of the large towns of Manchester, Liverpool, and Bolton, and also of this metropolis, for the purpose of showing that they wanted the assistance of the State in their education as much as the children of any other religious sect in this country.

Sir G. GREY had hoped that Sir W. Molesworth would have been content, after the declaration made by Lord John Russell that evening, and after the declarations made by other members of the Government on a former evening, who stood pledged to take this subject into consideration, and to carry into effect their own feelings and the general feeling of the House upon it, as early as possible. Sir W. Molesworth had said that if Lord J. Russell would pledge himself to issue a Minute including the Roman Catholics, during the present session, he would withdraw his motion. Now, he (Sir G. Grey) could give no decided pledge of that kind; but in declining to give it he did not seek to obtain any advantage for the Government in the ensuing elections. So far as the interests of the Government were concerned, it would be more for its advantage to have the Minute laid upon the table at once than to have it left ambiguous what the Government was going to do when the different members of it appeared upon the hustings. With this declaration he hoped the House would be satisfied.

Sir R. INGLIS said, that such a resolution as that proposed by Sir W. Molesworth should at all times have his most determined opposition, because he looked upon it as the first step towards the payment of Roman Catholic priests to teach in English pulpits the full religious doctrines of which they taught the elements to the children in their schools. As the leaders of the two great parties in that House were in favour of such a plan, it might be considered to be settled, so far as concerned that House; but not so as regarded the people of England, who would be almost unanimous against it.

Sir R. PEEL declared, that he had no political object in the remarks which he had made on these Minutes, and that he doubted much whether popularity would be acquired by supporting them. He thought them to be liberal and just, and, therefore, had recommended them to the approbation of Parliament. Charges of infidelity had been thrown out against him and others by certain heated partisans in that House. Now, he could not think that, the Almighty Being, who was the lover of peace and author of concord, and who, in the name of Christ, had commanded us to love one another, would consider us to be fulfilling his commandments, when we were showing in our words and deeds our hate to each other, and were, by refusing to teach the children of those who differed from us in religion, ushering many of them into eternity without any knowledge of His holy name. It would be better for us to make allowance for our opponents, and not to meet their arguments with harsh imputations. He denied that he had ever had any wish to throw obstacles in the way of Government on these Minutes. He knew the difficulties with which the Government had to contend, and from his recent experience of the responsibility of office could estimate their weight. He was surprised that Sir W. Molesworth should claim his vote upon this occasion; for he had stated, when he last addressed the House on the subject, that he would not concur in any vote which would embarrass the course of Government, or which would impose any compulsion upon them, before he saw an unwillingness on their part to carry out their own measures. He hoped that Sir W. Molesworth would withdraw his resolution. If he did not, he (Sir R. Peel) should most undoubtedly vote against it; for, after the statement of Sir G. Grey and Lord J. Russell, that they would as speedily as possible bring forward a Minute deliberately prepared to include the Roman Catholics, it was only right to give them an opportunity of preparing it without any

compulsory obligation being placed upon them by a vote of that House.

A very long debate then took place. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL thought that the Government had inflicted upon themselves more injury than they had on the Roman Catholics by their transient illiberality. He laid the whole blame of it upon Mr. Kaye Shuttleworth.

After some discussion, in which Mr. MORE O'FERRALL, Mr. M. MILNES, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. BELLEW, Sir W. JAMES, and Mr. S. HERBERT, all concurred in requesting Sir W. Molesworth to withdraw his resolution and to place confidence in the promises of Ministers, and in which Mr. FORBES and Mr. NEWDEGATE declared their intention of withholding their support from any plan of education in which the authorised version of the Scriptures was not read by the scholars,

Mr. ROEBUCK observed, that he was very anxious to learn whether Mr. S. Herbert was correct in stating that the House would have an opportunity of expressing its opinions in the present session of Parliament on the grant of aid to the Roman Catholics for education. He therefore distinctly asked Lord J. Russell whether he intended to propose, this session, either that a special grant should be made for Roman Catholic education, or that the Roman Catholics should participate in this grant of 100,000? The noble lord had been very liberal in his professions that evening; but he wanted his lordship to be specifically liberal, and to tell him when he would bring forward the minute which he had shadowed forth so obscurely. He concluded by accusing Lord J. Russell of having stirred up religious dissensions, and blown into flame the embers of fanaticism, by bringing forward a narrow and bigoted plan, when, by a broad and liberal one, he might have united all sects in harmony without losing a single supporter.

Lord J. RUSSELL was satisfied with the confidence expressed by the House; he was also satisfied with the distrust of Mr. Roebuck, and should therefore abstain from entering into any further explanations. After a severe castigation of Mr. Roebuck, he concluded:—

Though it is to be regretted that we, most unfortunately as I must say, have given rise to a clash of religious opinions; although there have been out of doors, and in various publications, warm opinions expressed by Protestant Dissenters, which we had no reason to expect—for they were at variance with the opinions expressed by Mr. Baines and other Dissenters who had been members of this House—I say, although we have had that misfortune, yet, during nearly a week of debate, there have been among nearly all the members of this House a singular forgetfulness of all party ties, of all individual and party interests, a very general wish to benefit the people of this country, a wish common to all, to see the people of this country raised by education to a higher moral rank; a wish—greatly to the honour of many members who had been for years opposed to the present Government—willingly to lend their co-operation and do their utmost to carry into effect the plans which Ministers have brought forward, while members who were supporters of the Government, on the other hand, anxious to support them, but thinking there were some great defects in their plans, preferred, as they were right in doing, what they conceived to be for the benefit of the country at large, to any party attachment [cheers]. Sir, any person watching fairly, watching candidly, the course of debate in this House, could not but feel the highest respect for an assembly which had so debated a very great question so intimately connected with the welfare of the people [cheers]. That, I must confess, is my predominant feeling [cheers].

Mr. DUNCOMBE said that if no further explanations were given by the noble lord, if he stood alone he would divide the House upon the amendment. He could not vote for any grant in which the Roman Catholics did not participate. In addition to the negotiation with the Wesleyans, he charged the Government with conducting another negotiation, for the purpose of excluding the Catholics, with the Church. If the Catholics were admitted to participate, they would owe their admission more to Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel than to those who affected to be their friends in opposition, but who betrayed them when in power.

Mr. BROTHERTON thought it best, under all the circumstances, to withdraw the amendment.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, understanding that the Government would, as soon as it possibly could, bring forward the question, and frame a Minute so as to include the Catholics, begged leave of the House to withdraw his motion [cries of "No, no," and "divide"].

Mr. BAIGUR wished to explain, that he had been misunderstood by the noble lord (J. Russell), when, on a former evening, he had said that he (Mr. Baigur) had voted against the Maynooth grant on the ground that he objected to giving the money of the State for the propagation of what he conceived to be religious errors. The hon. member read a passage from his speech on the occasion, to show that he had voted on no such ground, but because he was opposed to the principle of State endowments. He did not object to the participation of Roman Catholics more than to that of members of the Church of England; and he hoped that all future Governments, however they might be badgered by one sect or another, would maintain this high ground in their administration of the public funds—that all men were equal as far as religion was concerned; for if that principle were not admitted, he did not see why we should not go back again to persecution.

Mr. J. COLLETT objected to the withdrawal of the motion. After short speeches to the same effect from Mr. S. CRAWFORD and Mr. HUMZ, the House divided, when there were, in favour of the motion,

Ayes	22
Noes	203

Majority against it 181

Mr. EWART then moved his resolution, that in districts where there is only one school receiving State support, children, whose parents object to the kind of religious instruction administered there, may be admitted to the school without being subject to such religious instruction.

Mr. AGLIONBY seconded it.

Sir G. GREY opposed it on the ground that the principle of it was precisely the same with that of the resolution moved by Sir W. Clay on a former evening, and then negatived by a large majority.

A discussion of some length then ensued upon it, in

which Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. FINCH, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. HUMS, Mr. PROTHORP, and several other members took part. It was ultimately terminated by Mr. Ewart allowing his resolution to be negatived without a division.

Sir GEORGE CLERK then expressed his regret that, simply because there was a legal provision already existing for the support of parochial schools in Scotland, which provision was in many cases inadequate, these schools were not to participate in the grant. He also regretted that there was no intention on the part of the Government to extend the principle of retiring pensions to aged teachers in that country. He trusted that in any future Minutes to be framed, the interests of Scotland would not be overlooked.

Mr. HUMS protested against the proposal of the right honourable Baronet. The Scotch system of education was on the sound principle of local assessment, a system which he hoped soon to see extended to England. He admitted, that in many cases, the salaries of parochial teachers were very inadequate, to meet which defect the power of assessment should be enlarged.

Lord J. RUSSELL would be quite ready to consider the subject maturely in Committee of Council. The report was then agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Earl of CLARENCE moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill (the bill for altering the rum duties), which he explained. The Earl of MONTROSE, contending that the proposed differential duty of 9d. would not place the British distiller on an equality with the Colonial distiller, moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, in order to adjust the complicated calculations on the subject. This amendment was supported by the Earl of EGLINTON, the Duke of RICHMOND, Lord STANLEY, and Lord MONTAGUE; opposed by Lord CAMPBELL and Earl GREY, who contended that there was no need either for inquiry or for alarm. The original motion was carried by 57 to 48; and the bill was read a second time.

Earlier in the evening the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Mutiny Bills, the Indemnity Bill, and some other measures, public and private, of minor importance.

RAILWAYS, PIERS, AND HARBOURS FOR IRELAND.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock, on Monday, the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, went into a Committee of the whole House on Railways, Piers, and Harbours.

In the Committee the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that when the motion of Lord G. Bentinck on the subject of railways was before the House, he had not expressed any opinion adverse to the construction of railways, but had only opposed the indiscriminate support of railroads which Lord George Bentinck had advocated. The proposal which he had then to make was of a very different character; for he did not propose an advance of money to any railway company which was not in a condition to borrow money by having paid up fifty per cent of its capital. He proposed to make a loan of £820,000 to three railroads in Ireland. The first line was that of the Great South-Western Company in Ireland. Its capital was £2,600,000, and it had paid up £1,400,000. It proposed to raise £500,000, to be expended between the present time and December next. They proposed to pay up in five or six instalments the same amount by fresh calls to be made on their subscribers, and to set to work 1,500 men within a fortnight after they had received the loan made to them by the Government. The next line was that of the Waterford and Kilkenny Company. Their capital was £250,000, and they had paid up £125,000. They applied for a loan of £83,000, and proposed to meet it with a fresh call on their subscribers to the same amount. The third line was the Dublin and Drogheda Line. Their capital was £150,000, and £100,000 of it had been paid up. They applied for a loan of £36,000. After giving an account of the diminution of expense which had already taken place on the relief works, and of the still further diminution which might be expected upon them, he moved that Exchequer-bills to the amount of £620,000 be issued for the purpose of being advanced in the proportions which he had described to these three railroads.

Mr. HUMS opposed the motion, assigning as his principal reason for so doing the present unsettled state of the money market, and moved that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. OSBORNE rated the Chancellor of the Exchequer for not having demanded a larger amount.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated the prolongation at that hour of an Irish debate, and hoped that Mr. Hume would content himself to take it on a later stage of the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the advance of any money in such a way, and would feel obliged to divide the committee on every stage.

Lord G. BENTINCK had "more joy over one sinner that repented," than over the "118" who had not gone astray. He regarded the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal as the first instalment of his scheme for the advance of 16,000,000*l.*, and he was glad to find the right honourable gentleman at last admitting the soundness of the principles on which his scheme was based. The state of the money market was now worse than when he proposed his scheme, and he called upon the Government to come forward and relieve the Bank of England from the restrictions under which it now laboured, if they would save the trade of the country from ruin.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted the introduction of irrelevant topics into the discussion. The Bank had not restricted its circulation, and the more stringent provisions of the Banking Bill had not yet come into operation. The right honourable gentleman then went into a lengthened statement to show that the circulation had not decreased, and that the accommodation afforded to the public had increased by six millions, whilst Government securities in the Bank had decreased by one million.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM thought that, after the latter part of the noble lord's speech, it was incumbent on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make the reply which

he had made, and which, although not so satisfactory in all respects as they could have wished, would tend much to allay that alarm which the noble lord's speech was calculated to excite. He thought, however, that it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the state of England as well as that of Ireland in making this proposal, and with that view he should suggest that the Chairman now report progress.

Mr. HUDSON intended to support the motion of the right honourable gentleman, as he thought it a good step as far as it went.

Mr. T. BARING hoped the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have the effect of removing the alarm which now existed. That alarm did not arise from anything connected with the circulation, but with the facilities afforded by the Bank, and the want of power in the Bank to afford that confidence which the trade of the country required.

Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH observed that the general want of confidence had more to do with the present alarm than the state of the circulation. He did not believe the alarm to be well founded, but he had never known it to be so great as it had been for the last few days.

Mr. MARK PHILIPS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the discussion would be renewed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, being desirous to resume the discussion as soon as possible, intimated his intention of renewing it on Tuesday, at as early an hour as possible.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, after which the House resumed.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill. The principle of the bill was to declare that, for the future, the British soldier should be enlisted, not for life, but for a limited time. That was all the House would have to decide on the present occasion. The period of that enlistment itself, and various other arrangements, could be settled in the after stages of the measure; but he felt convinced that, as a general rule, the limit of ten years would be found to work with perfect success. It would have the effect of rendering the service popular, and, while it would not deter good men from entering or remaining in the army, it would afford an opportunity of getting rid of the bad; nor should it be forgotten that it would secure the services of a great number of trained men, who would be called on to defend their country in time of need. On some points—as, for instance, the amount and system of pensions—the Government had not been able at present to come to a decision, and on these he was desirous of having the opinion of the House.

VISCOUNT COMBERMERE moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said:—

If I thought, with my noble friend who spoke last, that this measure was calculated to deprive the army of the old soldiers, I would be the first to oppose it; but, on mature consideration, it is my opinion that it will not lead to any diminution in the number of old soldiers. I maintain that old soldiers are absolutely necessary to the very existence of the army, and that, without them, the late brilliant successes in India and China could never have been achieved; the present measure is not likely to deprive us of those veterans. I beg to remind your lordships that the servants of the Sovereign have always had it in their power to enlist soldiers for limited or unlimited service, the proposition, therefore, of limited service is not new; though I am not so sure as Earl Grey that a better class of men will be tempted to enlist, I believe that, looking at the advantages held out, the soldiers will re-enlist at the expiration of ten years. That being my opinion, I therefore requested Lord John Russell and the Secretary at War to insert a clause to enable men to re-enlist at the end of ten years, and I entreat your lordships to adopt the measure. All my desire is, that old soldiers of tried worth should remain in the army, and give the country the benefit of their services during the whole period for which they are capable of serving. These veterans are the leaders of their regiments—they are the mainstay of the service. The pensioners may be very good men, but they are not the men of whom I have been talking, who are the heart and soul, and courage, and life of a regiment. My opinion is, that you will not lose these men by the measure you are now called upon to adopt. I entirely agree with the noble earl in the observations he made relative to punishments. I sincerely wish that circumstances may enable us to diminish corporal punishment still more, and that at length it may be entirely superseded. As I have said before, I do not believe that the measure will have the effect apprehended from it by my noble friend Lord Combermere—namely, the removal of the old soldier—and therefore I entreat your lordships to adopt it.

The Duke of RICHMOND gave the Government credit for the best intentions, but confessed he looked with considerable hesitation as to the effect of the measure. He thought great difficulties would arise in the case of regiments employed on foreign service. He hoped the Government would see the propriety of increasing the pensions of the army, and that they would appoint old soldiers to such offices as they might be fit for—as park-keepers, gate-keepers, or messengers in public offices, instead of giving such posts to the sons of voters for members of Parliament. The noble duke concluded by saying, he should cordially support the amendment.

After some observations from the Duke of CLEVELAND against the bill,

Lord STANLEY, who was almost inaudible in the gallery, was decidedly of opinion that the measure was one which did not promise to realize the expectations held out by the noble earl. It was one incurring unnecessary risk, and therefore most unwisely interfered with the best and most efficient army they had ever had in this country. Besides, it was a restriction of the prerogative of the Crown, which had the right of declaring under what circumstances and for what periods the army should be enlisted or recruited. Interesting and important as had been the first portion of the noble earl's speech, it had, however, nothing to do with the question before the House, for all the improvements which he specified would go on as well under an unlimited as a limited system of enlistment. The noble lord then entered more at length into the question of enlistment, and concluded by advising the House to throw all the responsibility of the experiment on the Government, and to refuse to agree to the second reading of so unwise a bill.

After some remarks from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in favour of the bill,

Lord BROUGHAM violently attacked the measure, and advised the House to leave the English army alone. The observations of the noble duke respecting the "old soldiers" were enough to awaken suspicions as to the consequences of the bill. As he held that the measure was needless, and that it would do harm instead of good, he felt bound to give it his most strenuous opposition.

Earl GREY then briefly replied, and their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

Contents present	64
Proxies	44
	—108
Non-contents present	53
Proxies	41
	— 94
Majority	14

The bill was then read a second time, and the House adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWARK.—Lord John Manners has announced to the electors of Newark that, when the general election shall arrive, he shall not solicit a renewal of the trust confided to him in 1831. His lordship, in his farewell address, says—"On public grounds I would willingly solicit your suffrages again; nor is it owing to any political disagreement between us that I refrain from doing so, still less from a wish to represent any other constituency. The motive which induces my retirement forbids me to say more as to its cause." Mr. John Manners Sutton, a Peelite, has offered himself as a candidate.

OXFORD.—William Page Wood, a son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, has announced himself as a candidate for the city of Oxford upon the expected dissolution.

EAST SURREY.—The Radical section of Southwark and the metropolitan suburbs have commenced operations in favour of two candidates—Thomas Alcock, Esq., of King's Wood Warren, and the Hon. Peter John Locke King, of Woburn-park, who are to be brought into the field against the present members, H. Kemble, Esq., and E. Antrobus, Esq.—*Surrey Standard*.

KENDAL.—The requisition to Mr. Glyn has received upwards of two hundred signatures, which is far more than a majority of electors on the register.—*Kendal Mercury*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—A strong feeling has exhibited itself in the northern division of this county to have Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, for one of its representatives in Parliament at the next election. A requisition is in course of signature, requesting Sir George to offer himself: it has already received the names of various influential gentlemen connected with that part of Northumberland.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

BODMIN.—ABUNDANCE OF CANDIDATES.—The candidates who have already announced themselves are—Mr. Wyld, the eminent chartist (i. e., chart seller), Mr. Lacy, the deputy-chairman of the South-Western Railway Company, the Hon. Captain Vivian, Sir Samuel Spry, knight, Mr. J. Dunn Gardner, formerly Earl of Leicester, Dr. Mitchell, a gentleman of high respectability and considerable influence in Bodmin; and report speaks further of Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Butt, of the Western Circuit.—*Plymouth Journal*.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—The *Freeman's Journal* of Friday publishes several extracts of letters, which represent the state of Mr. O'Connell's health, by the last accounts, to be extremely alarming; his general debility was fast increasing; and owing to the unusual severity of the weather in Lyons, all idea of pursuing his journey further was for the present at an end. From the tone of these communications it is quite evident that the friends of the hon. and learned gentleman apprehend a fatal termination of the malady under which he has been so long suffering.

A despatch has been received at Lloyds from the Board of Trade, announcing from a letter received from the British Consul at the island of Owyhee, the existence of sulphur in abundance in that island, at a distance of twenty-six miles from a shipping port.

THE WHIGS AND THE EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—The *Morning Chronicle* discloses a curious piece of Ministerial mismanagement in election affairs. The Liberal electors of London city had arranged a list of four names for their candidates at the general election: they were, Lord John Russell, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Pattison, and Sir George Larpent. At present, the oath to be taken on entering Parliament excludes Jews; and it was understood that Lord John Russell would try to remove that impediment. Lord John is not ready for such an extension of "civil and religious liberty," the "fullest extent" of which he promised to them when he last met them. At all events, he has announced that Ministers have no intention of introducing a measure to admit Jews into Parliament. Mr. Rothschild's name therefore must be withdrawn.—*Spectator*.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—The *Glasgow Herald* mentions that a great and influential meeting in favour of granting a temporary permission to the various banks throughout the country to convert the specie at present held by them into Government or other securities, has been begun in that place. It is understood that upwards of £2,000,000 of gold are held by the Scotch banks alone, which are wholly useless in Scotland, no one ever wishing to see a sovereign in that country. In the Edinburgh Stock Exchange a similar resolution has been come to, and petitions have been prepared for presentation to Parliament on the subject. It is added, that all Scotland will be moving in this question in the course of a few days.

DR. W. A. SHIRLEY, the recently appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man, died on Wednesday, from an illness brought on by sleeping in a damp bed at Liverpool.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Morning Chronicle* intimates that the King of the Batitudes was following out the revolting intrigue by which he has attempted to secure the succession to the crown of Spain in his own family, by fomenting a quarrel between the young Queen and her husband, in order to produce a separation, oblige King Ferdinand to take refuge in France (where he will be well looked after), and thus effectually prevent the possibility of any legitimate succession to Queen Isabella in the direct line.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Writing on Saturday, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"At the hour I write the debate is just about to commence on a petition of some interest. It is a petition signed by 6,000 persons, principally clergymen of the Catholic Church, praying for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, and calling upon the Chamber to fix a precise day, and that day not far distant, when the complete emancipation shall take place. The Chamber has already shown that it regards the petition with some favour, in so far as that it has remitted it to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies as worthy of consideration. No doubt the petition will be ultimately rejected by the ministerial majority."

The Paris papers of Thursday announce that M. Remusat's motion for the exclusion of placemen from the Chambers was rejected by 219 to 170.

A great piece of luck has happened to the army in Algiers. The celebrated Bou-Maza has fallen into the hands of Colonel de St. Arnaud. Bou-Maza's fate is sealed: according to the *Débats*, he is to be sent to Paris, where he will be paraded as the last trophy of French glory in Africa.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The packet-ship *Rainbow* has brought accounts from New York to the 3rd inst. Vera Cruz was invested by General Taylor's forces, both by sea and land, on the 15th of March. The operations were conducted very quietly, hardly a shot being fired on either side. One or two redoubts were taken, and all communication between the city and country was cut off. The United States land force numbered 12,000 men, and the strength of the garrison was estimated at 4,600. Some days were expected to elapse before the batteries would be ready to open fire upon the city. The Mexicans, however, began a cannonade early on the morning after the landing of the troops.

PRUSSIA.

The United Prussian Diet proceeded on the 15th to consider the address in answer to the King's Speech. The discussion was very animated, and the language used was deemed very strong within those unaccustomed walls. The draft of an address was prepared by a committee. Resting on the late King's ordinances of 1820 and 1823, it demanded that the Diet should be convoked annually, instead of every four years; it objected to the provision made by the letters-patent of the 3d of February for transferring the functions of the United Diet, when not sitting, to a Committee, or to the Provincial Diets; and it claimed for the United Diet greater powers in reference to taxes and loans. Through the intervention of Count Arnim, however, the Diet was prevailed on to modify the draft, by suppressing that portion of it in which an annual convocation was claimed, and by softening another paragraph which contained a sort of reproachful assurance that the King might depend on the loyalty of the Diet. These amendments were adopted, not unanimously, but by a large majority.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome, of the 9th instant, report that the French Ambassador had detected a plot to assassinate the Pope. The conspirators were to draw lots; the one thus selected to crave audience, and strike the fatal blow. M. Rossi sent a list of the conspirators to the Pope, and among them was a Capuchin: a Capuchin presented himself for audience—his name was asked—it was the name in the list: he was admitted, and at once seized; on his person were two loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger. Other arrests followed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 15th of March, and from Hong-kong to the 1st of March; from neither place of much moment. It is reported that Akbar Khan died, at Cabool, after a debauch, of a malady resembling *delirium tremens*. The British subjects, relics of the prisoners left in Cabool, had arrived in the British territory, and were relieved by Lord Hardinge. The two hundred and fifty guns captured at Lahore had arrived at Calcutta. At Bombay, £3,000 had been subscribed for the distressed Irish and Scotch; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy contributing £500.

At Amoy, a small "opium station" on the coast of China, two receiving-vessels, the *Omega* and *Caroline*, had been boarded by Chinese pirates, who slew all on board, and made off with an immense booty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the "Wellesley, in which Sir Peregrine Maitland has come home, there are advices from Cape Town to the 20th of February. Sir Henry Pottinger had left the capital in the Queen's ship "President," for Port Elizabeth, to regulate the affairs of the border.

The steam-sloop "Thunderbolt," in doubling Cape Recife, struck on a sunken rock, and became so leaky that it was with the greatest difficulty she could be run on shore; she was in fact rapidly sinking. Great exertions were making to pump her out and land the stores; but it was feared she could not be preserved.

TAHITI.

The *Presse* mentions having received, *via* China, accounts from Tahiti, of the 9th of January last, announcing that the insurgents had made their submission to the new French Governor shortly after his arrival in that island. Peace and a good understanding prevailed every where, but Queen Pomare still refused to return to Tahiti, notwithstanding the generous (?) offers of the Governor, and continued to reside in the island of Raiatea.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 28th.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Fever (Ireland) Bill, and other bills which had received the sanction of both Houses. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was then read a second time, after a very brief conversation. The other bills on the table of the House were then forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

NAVY ENLISTMENT.—In the House of Commons, after the private business was disposed of, Sir C. NAPIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Seamen's Enlistment Act. The hon. and gallant gentleman, in so doing, pointed out at some length the defects of the existing acts for the registration of merchant seamen, and for the enlistment of men for the royal navy. To remedy these defects, his proposition was, to enable the Crown, by proclamation, to call out any number of seamen, in classes or sections, as they might be required, either in time of peace or war. Mr. WARD would offer no opposition to the introduction of the bill; but, without having seen it, he could not now pledge himself to its support. Leave was then given.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE.—Dr. BOWRING then moved, that the adoption of a decimal system of coinage currency and account would be a great public convenience, and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, requesting that she would be pleased to authorize the issue of coins representing the value of two shillings, being the tenth of a pound, and twopence two-fifths, being the hundredth part of a pound—such coins to be called Queens and Victorias, or any other name which to her Majesty might seem best. Mr. HUME supported the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that the prejudices of the people in favour of the currency to which they had been immemorially accustomed were as yet too strong to introduce with effect all the changes proposed by the honourable gentleman. He had no objections, however, to striking off a two-shilling piece, which might accustom the public to the gradual introduction of the system proposed, by familiarising them to the use of one coin representing a decimal fraction of a pound sterling. He saw no necessity, however, for presenting an address to her Majesty on the subject, and would feel it incumbent upon him, if Dr. Bowring pressed his motion, to move the previous question. Dr. Bowring, after what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, withdrew his motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then, after a brief conversation, agreed to postpone till Friday the going into committee upon the Railways, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland) Bill, and the currency discussion which had incidentally risen upon it on the previous evening.

STATE OF GREECE.—Lord JOHN MANNERS then rose, and called the attention of the House to the present condition of Greece. He took a rapid survey of the state of that country from the time of the revolution, adducing proofs to show that the authorities had connived at and countenanced the outrages on life and property which had recently taken place, and contending that the present condition of Greece was such as to justify the House of Commons in giving unanimous expression to its reprobation of the persecutions and atrocities to which the Greek people were subjected. The noble lord was concluding with a denunciation of the undue influence which the French Government had exercised for some time past over the councils of Greece, when the House was counted out.

IRELAND.

FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.—The *Cork Reporter* contains most appalling accounts of the progress of famine in that city, and generally throughout the county of Cork. It is asserted that "a conspiracy has been entered into amongst the owners and representatives of landed and other property in the south-west of Cork county against the very existence of the labouring classes, inasmuch as they neither will allow their admission to the work-house, collect a rate for their support, employ them extensively, nor carry into effect the Temporary Relief Act." Under such circumstances, meetings have been held to entreat the Government not to stop the public works, until, at least, the new relief measures shall be in operation. Destitution and death from starvation are still increasing in Cork, pestilence is spreading, and that city is crowded with paupers from the rural districts. The *Cork Examiner* contains letters and reports from Skibbereen, Mill-street, and Watergrass-hill, by which it appears that distress, so far from being checked, continues as fearful as it was two months back.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The accounts of the state of the Earl of Besborough's health are extremely unsatisfactory. There have been several consultations held at Dublin since Saturday. His Excellency is said to be labouring under a complication of disorders, which have assumed a most alarming character.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the packet-ship at Liverpool, yesterday, we have advices from New York to the 8th inst. inclusive. From these we learn that General Taylor's army was encamped on the late field of battle, and that General Taylor himself, at the head of 1,000 horse, had arrived at Cerralvo in pursuit of General Urrea, and that the latter, hearing of General Taylor's approach, had fled with his force in the direction of Victoria, thus leaving open the communications between Camargo and Monterey. Santa Anna, it is stated, was in full retreat for San Luis Potosi. Many of the Mexicans who were taken prisoners, state, that they had not eaten anything for three days previously to the battles, that the army of Santa Anna was in a state of utter destitution, and that unless he could get supplies in four days his army would dis-

band, or that they must inevitably starve. In despatches received from Monterey it was currently reported that Santa Anna had been shot in the hip, that Generals Ampudia, Mejia and Ortega had been killed, and General Salas made prisoner.

From Vera Cruz we learn, that the line of investment having been completed, and all communication into the city landward cut off, General Scott had given the foreign residents notice to leave the town, and they had generally gone on board the foreign vessels of war off the port. Many citizens of Vera Cruz were in favour of an early capitulation, but the military violently opposed any movement of the kind.

Rumours prevailed at Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., that intelligence had been received from Vera Cruz, that General Scott had been killed, and General Worth wounded. No credence, however, was given to these reports.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from this unhappy country are very obscure, but it appears probable that the Governments of England, France, and Spain, have resolved on interfering to put an end to the civil war. The Spanish army on the frontiers of Portugal, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000 men, were ever moment expecting orders to march to the assistance of the Queen of Portugal. By Lisbon letters, of April 18th, we learn that Count Mello arrived at St. Ube's on the 9th, and that Sa da Bandeira joined him there on the 11th. The Government troops retired, in consequence, to Cacellas, and Mello's force was at Mora, only half a league distant. Considerable alarm existed in Lisbon. The troops there were under arms, and cannon planted at the Terreiro do Paço e Carme. Of course the greatest alarm is felt at court, and the Queen and her advisers are now willing to listen to some arrangement. "There is now little doubt," says the *Times* correspondent "that the terms will be arranged within a brief interval. The Queen is willing at last to concede a complete amnesty, but with the condition annexed that the insurgent leaders are to absent themselves for some time from the country. She is likewise quite ready to concede Lord Palmerston's point, that the Ministry is to be formed neither of Cabralists nor Septembrists; but an immediate convocation of the Cortes she will not consent to. Sa da Bandeira, Mello, and their forces, are at St. Ube's, it is said, fortifying it. Defection is setting in amongst the Queen's troops, and even the detachment sent by Saldanha can scarcely be depended on. Corruption is nearly universal in this most wretched society."

CONVERSION OF THE SULTAN OF BAUKA.—A letter in the *Diario di Roma*, from a Roman Catholic inhabitant of Java, dated December 1, 1846, states that the Sultan of the island of Bauka had demanded the rites of baptism, for himself and all his family, from the Roman Catholic priest of Singapore. He offered to build a church, at his own expense, in the principal town of Bauka. The example of the Sultan would probably be followed by all the inhabitants of Bauka and of the adjacent island of Bissiton. The population of the two is about sixty thousand, most of them Chinese.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOSIAH WILSON OF RIVERTERRACE, ISLINGTON.—This melancholy event took place at his own residence, on Tuesday, the 13th inst, at a quarter past five o'clock, p.m. At the beginning of the winter, his health began to decline; and acute disease of the liver seized upon him about eight weeks ago; but, although there was apparent danger, fatal symptoms did not show themselves before Friday, the 2nd of April. Since that time the case was hopeless, and he endured much suffering. His death was all that his most ardent friends could desire, with the exception of its severe agony. On Monday, the 19th of April, his mortal remains were committed to the silent tomb. At eleven, the church was crowded, when the Rev. W. Nicholson, of London-wall, gave an address on the latter part of the 16th chapter of Corinthians. The Rev. T. Lewis, of Islington, concluded with prayer. The relatives, elders, and friends then followed the hearse, in eighteen carriages, to Highgate Cemetery, hundreds of friends following on foot or in private carriages. On arriving at the ground, more than a thousand people surrounded the grave, standing in solemn silence, while the Rev. W. Chalmers delivered a most affecting oration, on the vanity of all earthly things. The Rev. J. Ferguson concluded with prayer. The scene was, throughout, most impressive, the affection of the people having previously shown itself in a desire to see the coffin remains of their late pastor. A deep solemnity reigned throughout all the services.—*Patriot*.

CHURCH-AND-STATE LECTURES.—We observe, from the *Norfolk News*, that Mr. Charles Lohr, a clergyman of the Church of England, following the example of Mr. Gladstone, delivered a lecture in defence of the connexion of Church and State, at the Assembly-rooms, Norwich, on Friday last. The place was densely crowded. The lecturer was by no means sparing in his abuse of Dissenters.

ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—[From Friday night's *Gazette*.]—Tickets to see the new House of Lords, in the Palace of Westminster, will be issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office every Wednesday, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, for the subsequent or any other Saturday. Each ticket will admit the bearer and three other persons. All applications for tickets must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets, or answer written applications. Persons receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address, written on a card, at the office. Tickets will be admitted on Saturday's only, between the hours of ten and five o'clock.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	1070	120	150			880
Scotch						
Irish			1000			
Foreign	1860	970	3620			

The Markets are dull.

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THE Publishing Office of the *Nonconformist* is now removed to 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; where all Communications to the Editor and Publisher should in future be addressed. All remittances and post-office orders should be made payable to Charles Miall.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE AND THE MAY MEETINGS.

IN order to give a full and complete report of the important proceedings of the Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association, which commences its sittings on Tuesday next, May the 4th, we have determined to postpone the publication of the *Nonconformist* from Wednesday the 5th to Friday the 7th of May, when a Supplement of eight pages will be given gratis.

The first of our extra numbers will be published on Monday next, the 3rd of May. It will contain full reports of the anniversary meetings in connexion with the Baptist denomination, and a list of the Delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference.

In order to prevent disappointment, it is particularly requested, that orders (from non-subscribers) for either of these numbers may be sent early. On the receipt of six postage stamps, the paper will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1847.

SUMMARY.

If we did not recal to mind the fact, that a great cause may ultimately force itself to the goal of triumph, in spite of being all-but-unanimously scoffed at in the House of Commons, as worthy only of madmen, and requiring only to be stated in order to be condemned—if we did not recollect that the first motion for a Committee of inquiry on the corn-laws, with a view to their repeal, was received with every kind of discordant noise, and supported by a ridiculously small minority—if we did not remember that that House, which the honourable members for Bath, and Southwark modestly eulogized, as being greatly in advance of the public, both in knowledge and liberality, and as acting the dignified part of political instructor to the national mind, has ever been the foremost in denouncing a sound principle, and the last in giving up an abuse or an error—the unanimity and the authoritative tone of the House of Commons on the question of Government education, exhibited throughout the debates of the week, might have staggered our faith in the principles we have adopted, or awakened our fears for their future progress and final triumph. But we console ourselves with the reflection that the House when most positive and united, has usually proved itself to be least worthy of implicit trust—and that what it has insisted upon as approaching most closely to the certainty of a truism, it has afterwards abandoned as an exploded fallacy.

The debate on the Government scheme was renewed on Tuesday, closed on Thursday, re-opened on Friday, and finally disposed of on Monday. We cannot, of course, pretend to follow all the speakers, but must satisfy ourselves with indicating the most remarkable features of the debate.

With the exception of Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Bright, every member who addressed the House assumed as an axiom, to prove which were supererogation, that it is the duty of Government to educate its subjects. Lord John Russell, indeed, confined the limits within which that duty should operate to the labouring poor; and Mr. Macaulay attempted something like argument in support of his assumption. But, with the exceptions we have named, no one seems to have imagined that the proposition needed proof. Of course, there was evidence enough put forward to show the deficiency of the means of education—there were statistics in abundance to connect together, as cause and effect, ignorance and crime—but there was no attempt, from first to last, to demonstrate the superior aptitude of the Government to undertake this work—no reason given calculated to inspire the belief that it would do its work wisely and well—no rebutting of doubts suggested by experience—no reference, save by Mr. Gisborne, to the fact that our ignorant, godless, immoral, turbulent population, as they were described, have been under the religious tuition of an army of state-paid clergy—no recognition of the danger of committing the formation of popular opinion to those who are sustained in place and power by popular opinion—no effort to sound the depths of the problem, or to bring out its philosophy, or to trace its various bearings. A monotonous echo and re-echo of vulgar clap-trap was all that can be said to have touched the principle at issue.

As usual, the burden of the debate turned on circumstances and incidents. Mr. Baines's calculations, and Crosby-hall delegates—theological jealousies, and

the relative position of the Church and Dissent—the adroit but disreputable *finesse* which neutralized Wesleyan opposition, and excluded Roman Catholics for a month or two—the possibility of confining Government aid to secular education—flings at the bitterness of sectarianism, and implied glorifications of a philosophico-radical nothing-at-all-ism—personal taunts and recriminations—references to the feelings of constituencies—declarations of high-minded resolutions to speak and vote independently: such things as these filled up the outline of the discussion. As to the Government measure, why it was assumed to be the best which was practicable, and, like the principle which it embodied, scarcely an individual appeared anxious to examine its real merits. The debate might almost as well have taken place over an entirely different scheme. Sir W. Molesworth stood alone in his attempt to describe its special recommendations. The want of educational means, the value of education, the superior cheapness and efficiency of education, as an instrument of police, over gaols, penitentiaries, transportation, and the hangman—topics which needed not to be enlarged upon—were held to be fit substitutes for searching analyses of the Government plan, and lucid demonstrations of the beneficial manner in which, and the ample extent to which, it was calculated to take effect.

After a three nights' discussion, which Lord John Russell characterised as raising greatly his estimate of the patriotism and wisdom of the House, and which had, he joyfully confessed, relieved him of a load of apprehension, the division was taken on Mr. Duncombe's amendment, for which there were 47 votes, against it, 372, majority, THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE. Mark that, Dissenters! you who have toiled for the Liberal party, and without whose support at the election, it would have been nowhere—think of that majority, and place it in juxtaposition with your thousands of petitions, your memorials to members, your deputations to Ministers, your public meetings, and your conferences—think of it, and act accordingly at the impending general election! We have given the division-list in another column. Scan it well! and keep it fresh in your memory until the return of a new Parliament!

On Friday, Sir W. Clay moved the amendment of which he had given notice, and for which we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary intelligence. Whereupon another debate ensued, almost wholly irrelevant to the particular question then under consideration, in which Mr. Villiers showed how possible it is for a man to see only that application of his principles which suits him, and was smartly taken in hand for inconsistency by Mr. Stafford O'Brien. The votes in this instance were—in favour of the amendment 74; opposed to it, 210—majority 138.

Monday evening was principally occupied with the discussion of Sir W. Molesworth's amendment, which declared the exclusion of Roman Catholics from a share of the grant, inexpedient. Of course, Government promised early attention to the matter—the Wesleyan opposition being no longer dreaded. The member for Southwark was satisfied, and would have withdrawn his amendment—but this having been objected to, a third discussion was taken, the votes in which, however, indicate nothing as to the state and feeling of parties on the subject.

And here, we suppose, the question will terminate for the present session, at least. The Whigs have gained nothing in reputation by their proceedings in this matter. Their measure, as an educational one, was not worth a struggle to any one, save as giving immense additional power to the Church of England; and the manner in which they have carried it has done more to shake public respect than anything for which they have been responsible for some years back.

We have left ourselves time and space only to remark that the Ten Hours' Factory Bill has passed through another of its stages, and that the second reading of the Army Enlistment Bill, after having received the sanction of the Duke of Wellington, was carried, on Monday evening, in the House of Lords, by a considerable majority.

It is almost needless for us to refer to the preparations now in progress for the Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association. Thus much, however, it may be proper to state. We judge from present appearances that it will be one of the most imposing assemblies of Dissenters ever yet convened, and that it will more adequately and fully represent the whole body than did the Conference of 1844. The place originally fixed upon, the London-tavern, has been given up as not sufficiently spacious to accommodate the numerous delegates whose election has been announced, and Crosby-hall has been engaged in lieu of it. Even that noble structure will be barely large enough; and it seems probable that the Conference, when met, may be compelled to adjourn to another place. At all events, there will be a full attendance, and many will be present whose names are regarded with much respect by the religious world. We look forward, without solicitude, but with the deepest interest, to the proceedings of this great representative body. May they answer and exceed our most sanguine expectations!

The present state of the money market, described by Mr. J. Abel Smith, in the House of Commons on Monday night, as causing greater and more general alarm than he had ever witnessed—the deplorable reports of increasing slackness of trade and distress from the manufacturing districts—and the alarming increase of fever in Ireland—are the principal features of home intelligence for the past week. The first of

these untoward circumstances seems to have been, in some measure, occasioned by the unfavourable working of Sir R. Peel's banking measures, which, now they are fairly tested, are loudly condemned by those who have hitherto placed implicit confidence in the currency doctrines of the ex-Premier. Their injurious effects on the commercial credit of the country are so palpable and wide-spread, as to warrant the belief, that a further and radical reform of our monetary system will, ere long, be demanded by the unanimous voice of the British public. The accounts from the seat of manufacturing industry hold out the dismal prospect of another period of depression and distress, unless the chances of a favourable harvest for the present year ward off the calamity that threatens to revisit us. This year, too, the manufacturing interest will have to contend with a new and perplexing difficulty, by the passing of the Ten Hours Bill, which will, we fear, rather aggravate than lessen the distress of the operatives. With such evidences of the injurious tendency of over-legislation, it might have been supposed that Government would have paused before burdening the country with a new and expensive system of State education, and recommending new grants for the promotion of Irish railways.

The foreign intelligence of the week comprises one or two events of interest and significance. The Prussian Diet have at the outset of their legislative career manfully asserted their independence, and taught their Sovereign some wholesome truths, which, if he be wise, he will not fail to profit by. The address to the King was finally voted by a majority of 303 to 290—a sufficient indication of the determination of the Prussian Parliament to use as well as to admire "the costly jewel" with which they have been entrusted. The Governments of France, Spain, and England have, we are informed by the daily papers, resolved on a joint intervention to put an end to the protracted civil war in Portugal. What is the precise object of this step is not yet explained, but we fear the nation will not be the gainers by the officious zeal of Lord Palmerston and his allies. By the letter of our correspondent, in another column, it will be observed, that the system of compulsory education, recommended by Lord Grey, is to be introduced into the island of Jamaica.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THE maxim which we have put at the head of this article, has been at a premium, of late, in St. Stephen's Chapel. It is not always so, for, in that quarter, no proverbial saying is more fluctuating in value. Offer it as a sufficient reason for the putting down of an existing nuisance—say the Game laws—and it is pooh-poohed as a very vulgar, and very worthless apothegm. But when an excuse is wanted for disregarding constitutional practice, or for erecting new machinery of State influence, or for giving covert introduction to unpopular principles, it is elevated into a rule which admits of no exceptions. Now, we confess we can discover in this recently petted axiom no such fulness of meaning as will warrant it in knocking on the head, without the formality of an examination, every argument which might limit its application. It expresses, unquestionably, a very important truth—but we must deny that that truth is either absolute or universal.

"Prevention is better than cure," say the State-educationists, and then they take credit to themselves that they have proved their case. Very well! Let us look at it, and ascertain, by the use of our common sense, whether the vessel is water-tight.

Let us, first of all, dispose of the assumptions which they who adopt this maxim as the basis of their reasoning in favour of Government education very quietly appropriate. It is taken for granted, as a matter admitting of no controversy, that whatever tends to the prevention of crime the Government may properly claim to employ. The proverb, cast into the special form required by the late majority, would run thus: "It is expedient to *do by law* whatever, in general practice, is found to diminish the probabilities of a criminal career." Now, we profess our firm conviction that to this proposition no intelligent Englishman would give his assent. Domestic discipline is one of the most efficient preventives of crime—habits of sobriety are scarcely inferior in their beneficial influence upon the conduct—regular employment and sufficient wages are potent to keep down the calendar of offences against property and person. What then? Are they all to be secured by the interposition of law? And, if not, why not? Give us the precise reason which takes these methods of prevention out of the legitimate province of Government, and which does not equally except the education of the people. This, however, no one has yet attempted. We may fairly, therefore, make the advocates of State-interference a present of the axiom upon which they have set such store, with this remark, that, when they have made out its special applicability to the case under consideration, and not before, it may pass for argument.

It is further assumed that the diminution of crime by the legal enforcement of methods of prevention ordinarily effectual in private hands, must needs be better than restricting Government in this matter to the administration of justice. Better, perhaps, for criminals *in posse*—better, in some respects, it may be for the comparatively few who would have suffered from the vicious practices of these vagabonds—but not necessarily better for the community at large. We have no sympathy whatever with crime—but we

would rather have the crimes of this country, than the utter prostration of spirit which prevails in Prussia. To our apprehension, there is no more mournful spectacle under the sun—no picture more disgraceful to humanity, than that presented by a whole nation of educated men quietly allowing a single individual who wears a crown to choose for them what books they may read, and what they shall not be permitted to open. Such abject servility allied with such intellectual development strikes us as the most pitiable of all national conditions. To such a state of polished emasculation no kingdom could be degraded but by means of a Government training. In this instance, prevention is not better than cure. Well, then, what right have men to take for granted that it will be, that it must be, when attempted by our own essentially aristocratic government? May not the method of prevention lay the foundation for more serious evils than any which it was hoped to dry up in their source? There is such a thing as taking poison to cure a pimple, and there may be such a thing as debasing the national character with a view to prevent crime. The argument of those who have opposed the Government scheme has been that it is but too well calculated to work out this deplorable result, and it is no answer to them to be told that it is far better to prevent crime than to cure it. The maxim might just as well be pleaded to justify the imposition upon the whole kingdom of martial law.

Lastly, it is assumed, that what the administration of justice is designed to cure, Government education will be efficacious to prevent. We shall see. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Meanwhile, we must take leave to doubt. We do not believe it will sensibly affect the amount of crime at all. The present scheme will not so much as touch the criminal class—and if it did, we have no such unwavering faith as the case demands, in the virtue of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, to neutralize the dire temptations of poverty, wretchedness, want of employment, amid surrounding abundance. It is but little to the purpose to marshal before us an array of gaol statistics, collected to prove that the vast majority of criminals are shockingly uneducated. It would be just as easy to demonstrate that they are shockingly poor—and their crimes may be as fairly taken to be produced by the last cause as by the first. We do not prize lightly the advantages of education—but we suspect that, all other things remaining as they are, it will turn out to be anything but a talisman against crime.

We must enter our solemn protest against the doctrine propounded by Sir George Grey, that whatever it is wise, and right, and profitable to do for the welfare of a community, it is wise, and right, and profitable to do by law. It would be difficult to enounce a more mischievous fallacy. Let it but be generally acted upon, and the very elasticity and spring of society will be destroyed. Government, be it remembered, is but half described, when it is defined to be an organization for concerted action. The characteristic feature of Government is here left out. It is an organization for concerted action by means of authority, and herein it differs from all other organizations. And we affirm, that, just in proportion to the number and variety of their interests in which authority is brought to bear upon the management of a people, just in that proportion will they lose the spirit of enterprise, the desire for improvement, respect for their own independence, and that self-reliance which is their best resource in seasons of public calamity. And, with all becoming deference to the Home Secretary, we beg to repeat what we have long before this observed, that "enterprise is the salt of society. Wherever it is wanting there is moral putridity. A community settling down on its own lees will quickly undergo the acetous fermentation. That restlessness among a people of any land which prompts them to be ever seeking an improvement of their state," and which, we may remark, could not co-exist with the management of all their affairs by the Government, "like the tides of ocean, preserves society from stagnant corruption. An enterprising nation is never a degenerating nation. Its very activity throws out its vices."

But we must have done. The question is now settled for the present Parliament. With this number we also take leave of it, and of the arguments by which the decision of the majority has been sustained. Dissenters have spoken in vain. The time is close at hand for them to act.

THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM is reported by the *Times* to have said, on Thursday evening, in reference to the Minutes of Council—

"I am decidedly of opinion, that the course taken by the Government in all other respects, saving only the great question affecting the Roman Catholics, is not only justifiable, but prudent and judicious. I think it infinitely better to proceed by order in Council, in the present state of religious feeling in this country, than to attempt to introduce an act of Parliament, which, in the prevalent sentiments, it would be practically impossible to carry. I think there is great good in the course adopted by her Majesty's Government."

No doubt Sir James has a lively recollection of the practical impossibility of carrying certain measures in spite of prevailing sentiments. We do not wonder that he should remember the defeat of his famous Factory Bill. We regret that he remembers it with no better effect. Sins and follies had better be forgotten than dwelt upon without humility and penitence. They harden and exasperate. To recall

defeats may be most injurious. It may only add cunning to crime. Sir James gets poor benefit from the memory of his attempt or failure.

And so one of the leaders in the House of Commons, and an ex-Secretary of State, boldly confesses that the proceeding by order in Council is the best, because it enables the Government to carry a measure which would be "practically impossible" in any other way, in consequence of the sentiments prevailing in the country! We have said this in substance again and again—we have proclaimed the unconstitutional character of these Minutes of Council—we have exposed the danger to civil and religious liberty which arises from the power possessed by five individuals to introduce new rules and regulations on the most important subjects, and from the mode in which Parliament can alone record its judgment of them; but it has been denied, or smiled at as the manifestation of excessive, though praiseworthy jealousy. Now, however, one of the highest authorities as a statesman, and one who has the best experience upon the point, makes the very possibility of doing something by Minutes of Council, in opposition to the opinions and wishes of the people, a reason for approving the mode of bringing forward the Government measure. Will not this declaration obtain regard? Should not lovers of the constitution look at it? Shall advocates of a fair and full representation of the national mind in Parliament pass it by? Is it not suggestive of great peril to Dissenters?

It is an everlasting task to convict our senators of inconsistencies; but Sir James presents so glaring an one that we cannot refrain from noticing it. We have read the following words in one of his speeches—

"The root of the evil consisted in the appointment of the Committee of Council for the superintendence of Education. While any such body existed, the House should address the Crown against it, for the purpose of obtaining its removal; for it was his decided opinion that it would, if allowed to be followed up, lead to results disastrous to the State, and adverse to the temporal and spiritual interests of the British people."

Certain persons, it is said, should possess good memories. Statesmen may be added to the number. We can hardly think that, had he remembered his former language, Sir James would have so directly and specifically contradicted it; for there is a laudable regard for forms, if for nothing else, in the Honourable House. How that should be "prudent and judicious," "greatly good," which proceeds from a body whose very appointment is "the root of the evil," and for whose removal the House should address the Crown, while it existed; how "the following of this appointment up," which would "lead to results disastrous to the State and adverse to the temporal and spiritual interests of the British people" should be "infinitely better than proceeding in the usual way, the way most in accordance with the customs and character of the House," who ought to address the Crown unceasingly for the removal of this dangerous body, is beyond our feeble ability to understand. One thing is very clear to our minds, that Sir James is no fool, whatever else he may be. Years ago he foresaw the perilous consequences of the appointment of the Committee of Council, and described them. That he does not heed his own prediction may dishonour his principles, but discredits not his sagacity. It is possible to be a prophet without being a saint.

THE COURT.—We understand that it is the intention of her Majesty to give two state balls and two concerts this season, at Buckingham Palace. It is rumoured that the first state ball will be announced for the third week in the ensuing month.—*Chronicle*.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VAN AMBURGH.—BALTIMORE, UNITED STATES, APRIL 1.—Quite an exciting incident occurred yesterday afternoon at Van Amburgh's menagerie, in the presence of a crowded auditory, principally ladies. He had just left one of the cages, and had entered another, in which were a lion, a tiger, and two leopards. After playing with the lion a few moments he turned to caress one of the leopards, when the lion seized him by the right breast, his capacious jaws taking in a large moiety of his body. The animal exhibited no ferocity or anger, but immediately let go his hold, and seated himself quietly in his cage. So quietly was it done on the part of the lion, that the audience would have thought nothing of it had it not caused a shriek of pain from Van Amburgh, when he fell against the side of the cage. He was immediately taken out, and Dr. Gibson being present, he was called to his relief. On his back and breast the trace of the teeth of the animal was fully indented, but the flesh was not broken. The lion tamer has just recovered from a dangerous illness of several months' duration, and having during that time been separated from the animals, he had probably lost some of his former power over them. He was also in a very weakly condition, or the lion would, in all probability, have come off second best in the encounter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A Parliamentary return of the number of accidents on railways, during the last six months of 1846, has just been issued. It appears that 81 persons were killed and 154 hurt. The majority of the fatalities occurred to people employed on the railways, or to persons trespassing on them; and more seem to have been the result of negligence or temerity in the sufferers themselves than of any culpability on the part of others.

THUNDER STORM AND THE TELEGRAPH.—On Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, a thunder storm of short duration occurred at Southampton. The gentleman superintending the electric telegraph at the South Western Railway Terminus informs us that by the influence of the electric fluid, passing along the wires, the alarm bell of the telegraph was rung, a circumstance that in his experience never occurred before, although the magnetic needles of the dial are generally deflected and oscillated during thunder storms.—*Hants Independent*.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION AT LIMEHOUSE.

Considerable excitement has for some time past prevailed in the neighbourhood of Poplar, on the subject of the Government scheme, occasioned, in the first instance, by a meeting convened by the East London Committee for opposing the measure, at which Mr. J. A. Baynes, the Baptist minister of Cotton-street, and another Dissenter, succeeded in inducing the meeting not to join in opposing the scheme. Meetings in its favour have also been held, and the East London Committee had announced the delivery of a lecture on the subject. Mr. Baynes thereupon expressed his readiness to discuss the subject with any lecturer who might be appointed, and Mr. Robert Ainslie, the secretary to the Congregational Education Committee, having challenged Mr. Baynes to a discussion, that gentleman accepted the offer, and, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the discussion took place. It being impossible to obtain a suitable place of meeting at Poplar (the East London Committee being prevented arranging for a lecture by the same difficulty), the trustees of the National Schools, in Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, offered the use of that building for the purpose. The place will hold nearly 2,000 people, and, by the commencement (seven o'clock), it was densely crowded, a large portion of the audience being working men, while a mob of persons besieged the doors throughout the evening to gain admission. The excitement was, indeed, extraordinary; and, instead of the audience exhibiting that spirit of quiet expectancy usually seen before the commencement of public meetings, there was something more than the mere hum and buzz of many voices, and all that uneasiness and restlessness which precede some exciting and unusual occurrence. The most perfect good-humour, however, prevailed, and, except occasional interruptions, caused by the extreme heat and pressure, both the reverend combatants were listened to with the greatest attention.

G. F. YOUNG, Esq., presided, and urged upon the audience the duty of patient attention, with an assurance, on his part, of strict impartiality. It was then announced that Mr. Ainslie would open the discussion, and occupy an hour, Mr. Baynes following him for the same space of time, and that Mr. Ainslie would then reply.

Mr. AINSLIE, after a brief allusion to the circumstances under which he appeared before the audience, and an expression of a wish not to gain a victory, but to elicit truth, said that he should divide his remarks into two parts, the first being of a preliminary kind, and the latter directed to an examination of the Minutes of the Committee of Council. It was not necessary, he said, that the Government should now, and under present circumstances, interfere with education, as proposed. All parties agree that education had greatly increased during the last thirty or fifty years, and, that at the present time it was increasing with unprecedented rapidity. Crime was not necessarily connected with the absence of education, for there were many who could neither read nor write who were yet noble and trustworthy. There were other crimes than those which filled our gaols. There was falsehood, seduction, prostitution, dishonourable dealing in trade, sabbath-breaking, and intemperance; and these were committed by the educated no less than by the ignorant; while it should not be forgotten that the comparative ease with which prosecutions were prevented and punishment averted, among the middle and higher classes, rendered the statistics of crime among them very deceptive. It had been ascertained, that of 900 young convicts under sentence of transportation at Parkhurst, only thirty-five had not been in any school; the remainder having received an education averaging three years and a quarter. The measure of the Government was admitted to be unnecessary as regarded the building of schools, for Lord John Russell had stated, that on coming into office he had found that the demand for money for that purpose had greatly diminished. The Minutes would not reach those necessitous localities where all that was being accomplished was being done by voluntaryism in Ragged Schools, of which there were now forty-three containing 4,000 scholars. To elevate the lowest class should be an object of supreme attention; but this measure would in that respect effect nothing. It was unnecessary, again, because there were two other institutions in existence having ample means for carrying on the work of education, and which had acted criminally in neglecting it. The Established Church, since the commutation of tithes, had been in possession of no less than six millions annually, and for upwards of two centuries had had entire domination over the mind of the country; yet she had both neglected the education of the people herself, and, when the Nonconformists left the Establishment, she sought, by pains and penalties, to prevent their imparting it also. Dr. Shuttleworth offered Dissenters a gratuitous insult when he insinuated that, in opposing the present measure, they were actuated by a love of party rather than of education. During the last three years, the Congregationalists alone had raised £120,000 for educational purposes, besides supporting their present Sunday and day schools, while the Church, with its aristocracy and wealth, had raised but £169,000. There were also other institutions which should be looked to. The ancient grammar schools had long been in the hands of Churchmen, who had carefully excluded Dissenters. They had large property, both in stock and land, supposed to amount in value to between seven and eight millions. Yet what had they done for education? Though founded expressly for the poor, they were used by the rich; it being notorious that a presentation to Christ's Hospital was worth £400. The history of these ancient institutions was a disgrace to the parties implicated, and before the advocates of State Education insisted on imposing fresh burdens upon a heavily taxed people, they were bound to see that the money already intended for educational purposes was devoted to that object. With reference to the present measure, injustice must necessarily be inflicted on some portion of the community by the State interfering with religious education. All must pay, while large numbers could not conscientiously receive anything in return; and, to the

diagnoses of those who, when out of power, advocated equality for all, it was now proposed, in order to stave off the opposition of a single sect, and, notwithstanding a professed vehement desire to empty our gaols, by the removal of ignorance, to exclude Roman Catholics from participating in the advantages offered, because they could not use the authorized version of the Scriptures. Where was the equality of the measure, when it was known that many of the warmest friends of education could not touch the aid offered without giving up their principles, while they must support the teaching of doctrines of which they themselves disapproved? In addition to this, wherever there was but one school in any place, and that belonged to the Establishment, notwithstanding that it was supported by public money, the children of other sects could not obtain in it secular education without submitting to the degradation of learning a catechism which they believed to be false, and attending a place of worship other than that to which they gave a conscientious preference. Lord John Russell, it is true, hoped that the Church would not press its claim; but what reliance could be placed on such a hope, when even the Committee of Council had succumbed to the power of the Church and the archbishops. And while this system of partial legislation for England was being introduced by the Committee of Council, usurping the functions of the House of Commons, Lord Grey, the son of the author of the Reform Bill, was introducing compulsory education into the colonies; and, if the Government were prepared thus to act with regard to those young nations, which would in future time rule the destinies of the earth, it afforded ground for belief, that they would do the same in England if they could overcome England's love of liberty. Mr. Ainslie then referred to the gross misrepresentations of both writers and inspectors, as to the supposed amount of ignorance existing in the country. These one-sided statements of inspectors justified alarm at the power now proposed to be given them. The poor would be dependent on them, for if they did not report favourably on certain points, their prospects must be blighted, and their hopes disappointed. There were many circumstances over which the poor would have no control, as for instance, if the discipline of the school could not be certified as being mild and firm, how could they help that? It might be important, but the prospects of their children should not be dependent upon it. An inquisitorial power would also be given to clergymen and managers incompatible with English ideas of liberty. Families might be placed in unfavourable circumstances; they might be branded by calumny, or be the victims of prejudice, and because they did not meet with the approbation of the clergyman or managers their children must be taken from under their roof. Reference was then made to the unreasonableness and harshness of enforcing the learning of the Church Catechism, which no one yet ever could understand, of teaching creeds which were in direct opposition to and stultified each other, and which consigned to perdition many of those who would be taught them, together with the attendance at a place of worship to which there might be an insuperable dislike. It was a notion common among the working-classes, that if they could only get education they should be able to obtain their civil rights; but while he sympathized with them, and would obtain for them the very best education the mind could receive, he also believed that there was an education, which instead of elevating would enslave them. The extract from the Austrian Catechism, which he read, illustrated his meaning; and the recent disgraceful treatment of a Baptist congregation, by the French Government, proved that while France had education she had not liberty. Much as he loved education, yet if liberty was to be trampled under foot, he would prefer waiting until they could be allied. Mr. Macaulay had pointed to the Gordon riots as the fruits of ignorance, but he made no allusion to those at Birmingham, which drove Dr. Priestley to find an asylum in another country, and which were occasioned, not by the ignorant and degraded part of the population, but by the educated of Oxford and Cambridge, and by knowledge associated with bigotry. Let working-men remember that education had done what it had without Government interference. It had elevated the poor, who had become intelligent, and had risen above the idea of physical force. Government knew this, and that a fearless and intelligent people could not be dealt with by military power, and they, therefore, sought to discipline the national mind by gaining the control of its schools, and thus to supplant the nobleness of the English character. The inspectors would be the instruments to effect this, and of their capabilities for mischief the British and Foreign School Society had had painful proof. Mr. Ainslie concluded, by asserting his belief that it was but an assumption that the measure would improve education, while he believed that it would foster denominational strife beyond all conception, and would be a precursor of a solemn, deliberate, and enlightened organization, before which, not merely the Minister of the Committee of Council, but the State-church itself would be swept away [long continued cheering].

Mr. BAYNES then rose, and commenced by stating the circumstances out of which the discussion originated. He was equally anxious, with Mr. Ainslie, to elicit truth rather than to gain a victory. He had not been desirous to enter the lists, and he had done as he had as the result of deliberate thought and conviction. He should have shrunk from the conflict had he not felt his cause to be a good one, and if, as the result of the discussion, he should be found to be wrong, and to have acted injudiciously, yet if it should disseminate enlightened principles more widely, and establish them more securely, he should even glory in the issue. He had had no previous idea of the line of argument to be adopted by his opponent, but though he (Mr. Ainslie) had not very clearly maintained a distinction between his preliminary objections, and the exposure of the Minutes, he would follow him, as far as he was able. With regard to the first part of the subject, it was of the highest moment to keep in view what the Minutes were, and what they proposed to effect, and not to charge them with being unable to accomplish that which they had never professed to do—which was as unreasonable as it would be to expect a knife and fork to boil a kettle [cheers

and laughter]. He admitted that education was increasing, and, that during the last twenty years the voluntary principle had worked well. He rejoiced at it, and thought that Dissenters did not do that principle justice when they omitted to notice, that almost all the Church had done during the last two or three years had been effected by it. He would allow, also, that crime was not necessarily connected with ignorance, but he thought that it was found in connexion with it to a much greater extent than Mr. Ainslie imagined. It would be very easy to produce statistics on a larger scale in opposition to those of Parkhurst, and the painful statement of the Chaplain of Preston gaol might also be pointed to. It was said that the measure would not effect the lowest class of the community; but what was its professed object? The Government had, at first, assisted to build schools. Great progress had been made in that work, and now, finding that the education given in those schools was next to valueless, they turned to another part of the educational movement, and sought to raise the standard of existing education. The time might be anticipated when the means would be increased, but that was not the present object, and the goodness of the plan must be judged of by its fitness for the end proposed. Then the Church and the grammar schools had been noticed as having already ample funds for the work of popular education. He was not disposed to justify the fearful abuses in the expenditure of the revenues of either; but, if the Government were to leave education alone until it had seen to the proper disposal of those funds, it would be postponed to an indefinite future. It would be like telling a starving man that the bonded warehouses were stored with corn, and that no more should be imported until that had been scattered. Remove the abuses if they could, but let them not delay education until they had done so. He vindicated Dr. Shuttleworth from the attack made on him. That gentleman had admitted that Dissenters had been foremost in the work of education, and he only said, "Might it not be suspected" that they were actuated by party zeal? He (Mr. Baynes) was not surprised that Dr. Shuttleworth, who could not be expected to enter into all the windings of the Nonconformist mind, should think them open to suspicion in this instance. Though a Nonconformist himself, he felt as though they were liable to it; and, while none who knew them well would believe them guilty, yet he regretted that there should be anything having the appearance of crookedness in their proceedings, or that over-conscientiousness should have placed them in their present anomalous position. The injustice of the measure had been complained of. He admitted that the exclusion of the Roman Catholics was a burning shame; for they had a right to an equal share in the distribution of the public funds, and there was about the whole proceedings respecting them a shuffling which he did not like. It must be given to them ultimately, and it would have been better to have manfully offered it at once. Great stress had been laid on the hardship which would be felt where there was only a Church-school in a place. But the Minutes did not propose to establish a system of education, but simply to arrange and improve what already existed, leaving the schools as before, except that they would be more efficient. Such a school as that referred to would be established by Churchmen, and the Government had no more right to break through its laws, and demand admission for any children, than it would have to interfere with the management of Dissenting schools. They had no right to claim to alter the character of Church schools; and, though he should rejoice at any arrangement which would, under such circumstances, admit Dissenting children, yet he could not insist upon their right to go there. If the managers felt bound to insist upon teaching the catechism and liturgy, Dissenters who had no school of their own must do as they did at present—wait until they got one. He could not see the force of the constitutional objection to the government plan. The Privy Council was an administrative body, and it must ask Parliament for the money before appropriating it. Every year they would have to face Parliament and the people before obtaining the grant, and then their plans would be discussed, and that would be a sufficient safeguard; but should they work badly, and there be an improper interference with the rights and the faith of Englishmen, there would be roused a spirit of resistance which would lead to their alteration or abolition. Lord Grey's introduction of compulsory education in Trinidad had nothing to do with the question. It was not supposed that it was to be applied here, nor would he himself advocate it, though to many children it would be the truest kindness. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the sources from which Government had obtained their information as to the existing means of education to be able to guarantee its accuracy, but he would refer to the evidence of the indefatigable Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, whose name was never to be mentioned without honour. Mr. Dunn, in his pamphlet just published, said, "Did the whole question turn on British schools alone, the best that can be named, much as I value them, highly as I estimate the zeal and liberality displayed in their support, and naturally disposed as I am to take the most favourable view of them, yet I am obliged to confess that an impartial examination would clearly demonstrate, as far as is possible, the utter inadequacy of the voluntary principle to educate the country." It was complained that inspectors were obliged to certify as to the good character of the schools, but would they place their children in them if they were condemned? Inspectors should not be blamed for telling the truth, which would have the effect of whipping up their lagging energies. It was just what was wanted—a good sound, vigorous inspection throughout the country, which should stamp as with the Queen's broad mark that which was to be condemned, and mark out what was deserving of support. The scholar's interest was secured by checks, and central bodies would have a veto on the appointment of inspectors. If the Church had no objection to the enforcement of the Catechism and to the clergyman reporting as to the religious teaching, and chose to bear the yoke it was not for Dissenters to complain. They were left free as regarded the kind of religious teaching in their schools, just as they were before, while they were to

receive help equally with Churchmen. And if it was required that the clergyman, or managers, should be satisfied as to the moral character of a pupil-teacher's family, was not that the truest kindness which would remove him from influences hostile to the deepening of the moral impressions he was receiving at school, and place him in another and purer home? It was no tyranny; and was no more than was done in existing and voluntary institutions. Continental nations had been pointed at as examples of Government education; but no parallel could be drawn between them and England, which had advanced further in the march of freedom. Our schoolmasters were not to be appointed by Ministers of State, as in France, nor would Government catechisms be taught, as in Austria. No schoolmaster could be removed by the Government, or be prevented voting at elections in accordance with the dictates of his conscience; nor would the Executive dare to tamper with educational institutions for party purposes. Education, in the hands of a despot, might be made an instrument of despotism; but in a free country, and with free institutions, it had a direct tendency to emancipate and disenthrall. He concurred with Lord John Russell in thinking, that the way to improve education was to elevate the schoolmaster, who had been long neglected and despised. It was now recognized by all parties, that no vocation was loftier than that of an educator of youth. We wanted more education and better schoolmasters, and this would make us happier and more peaceful, and, in the expansion of immortal mind, would lead men to rely less on physical force, and more on the power of truth. He therefore rejoiced that schoolmasters were to have a provision made for them in old age, and not, after a life of drudgery, be left to starve or die in a workhouse. However expensive this might be, he would rather spend two or three millions even thus than in supporting gaols, penitentiaries, and the hulks. Mr. Ainslie had not entered into a discussion of the question, whether education was within the province of Government? or he might have shown that it was the noblest part of the duty of a Government. It might do this without establishing a centralized system, as on the continent, by leaving the people to educate themselves in their own schools, and giving to them the assistance they needed. Any plan must be beset with difficulties, and be of a kind not likely to please everybody; but he believed, that when this excitement had died away, it would be found that the present measure would be followed by far less of evil than had been predicted, while it would be productive of good at which, in future years, they would unfeignedly rejoice. [The speaker resumed his seat amidst great applause.]

Mr. AINSLIE then rose to reply, and congratulated the meeting on the good feeling which had been exhibited, and expressed his high opinion of the advantage of such friendly discussions. His reply would be brief, for his opponent had admitted so much as to leave but little from which he differed. The Government professed to deplore the ignorance and degradation of the lower classes. It was admitted that this measure would not reach them, so that, to use his friend's illustration, the Government were attempting to boil a kettle with a knife and fork [great laughter]. Again, the funds in the hands of the Church and the grammar schools had been compared to bonded corn to a starving man. But he said let us get at the bonded corn, and not import another cargo, which, judging from past experience, will be bonded also. They had already had the revenues of the Church and the foundation schools bonded, and now there was a danger of a third class sharing the same fate. It had been said that Church schools were supported by Churchmen and Dissenting schools by Dissenters, and therefore other sects had no right to claim admission; but was there any Dissenting school which was not open to both Churchmen and Catholics? at least it was so in all the British and Foreign Schools.

Mr. BAYNES: Is not the Bible used? And if it is not the Douay version, are not the Catholics shut out?

Mr. AINSLIE: My reply is that, in the Borough-road school, Catholics, Jews, and all sects are to be found. The Committee of Council would, no doubt, facilitate the admission of Dissenters into Church schools if the managers wished it, but when the Bishop of London asked him to preach in St. Paul's, then the Clergy would invite such admission, and not till then. Lord John Russell, doubtless, would not have insisted on the Catechism being taught, but the bishops made it a *sine qua non*, and though their schools would receive public money none could receive benefit from them who would not conform to their rules. Lord Grey's favouring compulsory education in the colonies had been said to have nothing to do with the Minutes, but, knowing human nature as they did, would it not be folly to shut their eyes to the danger of its being introduced into this country also. He did not wish to press hardly on Mr. Dunn, but if he wanted an illustration of the effect of Government money on a fine, noble, and disciplined mind, in depressing that mind he should point to him. Five years ago, in his "Bill or the alternative," he was found assailing the Factories Bill with all the freedom of a man and the energy of a Briton, but now he was heard in gentle whispers apologizing for the Government measure, but modestly declining to give an opinion as to its constitutionality. Yet Mr. Dunn knew something of the working of the system, for he had conducted a correspondence with the Committee of Council, on the shameful misrepresentations of Mr. Trevenhede, the Inspector of the London Schools, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the British and Foreign School Society at length got justice done to them. The taking of children from their families had been defended, but how was it to be carried out, and who was to pay for their board, even if any parent would let them be taken away? It would be better to take the children out of the streets, as in the Ragged-schools, for they were of the class most likely to fall, and should be the first to be looked to. As to retiring pensions to schoolmasters, why should they be the only men to receive them from the public fund? and why not the mechanic, who had the same prospect of the workhouse? or the poor curate struggling with difficulty to retain a respectable position? As to the pleasure with

which Mr. Baynes would now receive the visits of the tax-gatherer, he could not regard them with equal complacency when he knew that his money would be employed to teach sentiments which he disapproved, and be appropriated to purposes which he believed to form no part of the duties of civil Government. As the evening was wearing late he would not longer detain them, but thank them for their patient attention.

A question arose as to whether any vote should be taken on the subject. Mr. Ainslie stated that he understood it had been agreed between him and Mr. Baynes that in order to avoid any feeling of exasperation the meeting should disperse at the close of the discussion without any division. Mr. Baynes said that he had thought of leaving it to the judgment of the meeting, and this course was at length adopted, when the Chairman declared that there was a large majority against putting any motion on the subject.

Votes of thanks were then proposed to Messrs. Ainslie and Baynes, to the Chairman, and to the Trustees of the school, and the meeting separated shortly before eleven.

THE LONDON CATHOLIC INSTITUTE AND THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.—A meeting of the Catholic Institute was held on Wednesday, in St. Edward's School-room, London. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Dr. Ferguson, as secretary to the Institute, read the report for the past year, from which it appeared that 40,500 Roman Catholic children are at present without the means of instruction in England. The report urged the necessity of more vigorous efforts in the cause of education. The Secretary, in the course of his report, read copies of a lengthened correspondence which had passed between the Hon. Mr. Langdale, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth, on the subject of State education; after which the following resolution was agreed to unanimously by the meeting:—

That this meeting, deeply impressed with the outrage offered to the rights of conscience by the declaration of her Majesty's present Government, "that Catholics are to be excluded from a participation in the grant of £100,000, to be voted by Parliament for all other religious communities," call upon all classes of their fellow Catholics to unite in one cry of indignant reprobation at this insulting exception from a public grant, paid out of a public fund, under the administration of a ministry who have appropriated to themselves the title of "Liberal," but whose shrinking policy, at the cry of a bigoted sect, has countenanced the worst features of religious intolerance.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.—On Wednesday the United Wesleyan Committees of Privileges and Education, whose opinions and determination on the Government scheme of education have for a long time been looked for with anxiety, issued the resolutions to which they have now unanimously agreed. These were to the effect, that as the Government had required the use of the authorised version of the Scriptures in the schools, and had enabled the Wesleyan schools to present application for grants, without being any longer required to seek the sanction of another educational society with some of whose fundamental regulations they could not consistently comply, they had come to the decision, although they had still some objection to the scheme on one important point, to advise the Wesleyan Methodist body, under present circumstances, not to offer any further connexional action in reference to the Government measure of education.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—Whilst the House of Commons seems to think the question of State education so far settled as to be unworthy of argument, the people out of doors show a lively interest in the question, for the most part, in opposition to their representatives. Thus, at a great town's meeting, held at Portsmouth on Monday week, the mayor in the chair, the Ministerial scheme was condemned by a very large majority, after able addresses on both sides of the question. On the same evening there was a public meeting of the citizens of Bristol, attended by upwards of 2,000 persons. After a full and temperate discussion an amendment, declaring, "That it is neither the province nor the duty of Government to interfere in any way with the education of the people, and that apart from this, the scheme of education proposed in the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council was open to a number of special objections, and ought to be opposed by every friend of justice and liberty," was carried by a large majority. The meeting was convened by the Bristol Young Men's Society. On Thursday, a numerous meeting of the friends and supporters of the London Diocesan Board of Education, and of other friends of education in general, took place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to co-operate in support of the plan of education brought forward by the Government. Amongst the many persons on the platform, were the following:—The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Ashley, Sir H. R. Dukenfield, Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., L. Hansard, and H. Pownall, Esqrs., Dr. Wordsworth, and many other clergymen. The Bishop of London occupied the chair. Lord Ashley, in addressing the meeting, made some remarks on Ragged Schools, and the destitute children of the metropolis. He had heard the number of these poor destitute boys estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. He did not believe, however, that the number of those who attended the ragged schools amounted to more than 20,000. It did not greatly exceed that number. A large number of these were so destitute, that he believed many hundreds rose in the morning without knowing where to get a single meal, unless what they might steal or beg. Various resolutions, in accordance with the objects of the meeting, were carried; and the following, amongst other, subscriptions announced:—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager £100, the Archbishop of Canterbury £100, the Bishop of London £500, the Marquis of Westminster £200, Archdeacon Sinclair £50.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE in England and Wales amounts in number to 10,008 officers and men; of which 5,338 belong to the Metropolitan and City of London Police, 4,528 to municipal corporations, and 142 to other boroughs.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.

Supply.—Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Order of the Day for the Committee of Supply be now read."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "previous to any grant of any public money being assented to by this House for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of National Education, as developed in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, in August and December last (which Minutes have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty), a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the justice and expediency of such scheme, and its probable annual cost"—(Mr. Thomas Duncombe)—Instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question?" The House divided—Ayes 372, Noes 47.

MAJORITY—AYES.

Ackers, J.	Ferrand, W. B.	Milton, Viscount
Acland, Sir T. D.	Filmer, Sir E.	Mitchell, T. A.
Acland, T. D.	Finch, G.	Moffatt, George
Adderley, C. B.	Fitzmaurice, Hon. W.	Monaghan, J. H.
Ainsworth, P.	Fitzroy, Lord C.	Morgan, G.
Aldam, W.	Flower, J.	Morpeth, Viscount
Alford, Viscount	Forbes, W.	Mostyn, Hon. E. M. L.
Anson, Hon. Colonel	Forster, M.	Mundy, E. M.
Antrobus, E.	Fox, S. L.	Mure, Colonel
Archdall, Captain M.	Freuch, F.	Neeld, John
Arkwright, G.	Fuller, A. E.	Neville, R.
Armstrong, Sir A.	Gaskell, J. M.	Newdegate, C. N.
Arundel and Surrey, Earl of	Gibson, Right Hon. T.	Newry, Viscount
Aske, J.	Gill, T.	Nicholl, Right Hon. J.
Austen, Colonel	Gladstone, Captain	Norrey, Lord
Bagot, Hon. W.	Glynne, Sir S. R.	O'Brien, A. S.
Bailey, J., jun.	Gooch, E. S.	O'Connell, M. J.
Baillie, Colonel	Gordon, Admiral	O'Connor Don
Baillie, H. J.	Gore, M.	Ogle, S. C. H.
Baillie, W.	Gore, W. O.	Ord, W.
Baines, W.	Gore, W. R. O.	Osulton, Lord
Balfour, J. M.	Gore, Hon. R.	Oswald, A.
Banks, G.	Goring, C.	Owen, Sir J.
Bannerman, A.	Graham, Right Hon. Sir J.	Packe, C. W.
Barclay, D.	Granby, Marquis of	Paget, Colonel
Barkly, H.	Granger, T. C.	Pakington, Sir J.
Baring, H. B.	Greene, T.	Parker, R.
Baring, Rt. Hon. F. T.	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Palmerston, Viscount
Baring, T.	Guinditch, T.	Patten, J. W.
Barnard, E. G.	Grosvenor, Lord R.	Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R.
Barrington, Viscount	Guest, Sir J.	Pennant, Hon. Col.
Bateson, T.	Halford, Sir H.	Phillips, Sir R. B. P.
Beckett, W.	Halliburton, Lord J.	Phillips, M.
Bell, M.	F. G.	Pinney, W.
Bell, J.	Halsey, T. P.	Plumtree, J. P.
Bellew, R. M.	Hamilton, W. J.	Plumridge, Captain
Bennett, P.	Hamilton, Lord C.	Polhill, F.
Bentick, Lord G.	Hannier, Sir J.	Pollington, Viscount
Bentick, Lord H.	Harcourt, G. O.	Ponsbury, Hon. C. F.
Berkeley, Hon. Capt.	Harris, Hon. Capt.	A. C.
Bernal, R.	Hatton, Captain V.	Prime, R.
Blackburne, J. I.	Hawes, B.	Prothero, E. D.
Blackmore, R.	Hayter, W. G.	Pusey, P.
Boothwick, P.	Heathcoat, J.	Reid, Sir J. R.
Boothfield, B.	Heathcoat, Sir W.	Reid, Colonel
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Heneage, G. H. W.	Repton, G. W. J.
Brampton, T. W.	Heneage, E.	Ricardo, J. L.
Broadley, H.	Henley, J. W.	Rice, E. R.
Broadwood, H.	Herbert, Right Hon.	Rich, H.
Brooke, Lord	S.	Richards, B.
Brown, W.	Hervey, Lord A.	Royleston, Colonel
Buck, L. W.	Hildyard, T. B. T.	Romilly, J.
Buckley, E.	Hobhouse, Rt. Hon.	Round, C. G.
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W.	Sir J.	Round, J.
Buller, C.	Hogg, Sir J. W.	Rumford, C. E.
Buller, E.	Holland, R.	Russell, Lord J.
Buller, Sir J. Y.	Holmes, Hon. W. A. C.	Russell, C. J. F.
Bunbury, W. M. C.	Hope, Sir J.	Rutherford, A.
Burroughes, H. N.	Hope, A.	Ryder, Hon. G. D.
Byng, Rt. Hon. G. S.	Hope, G. W.	Sanderford, R.
Callaghan, D.	Hotham, Lord	Sandon, Viscount
Cardwell, E.	Houldsworth, T.	Scott, Hon. F.
Carew, W. H. P.	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	Serape, G. P.
Cavendish, Hon. C. C.	Howard, Hon. J. K.	Seymour, H. K.
Cavendish, Hon. G. H.	Howard, Hon. E. G.	Seymour, Lord
Cayley, E. S.	Howard, P. H.	Shel, Rt. Hon. R. L.
Chaplin, W. J.	Howard, Hon. H.	Sheridan, R. B.
Chapman, A.	Howard, Sir R.	Shirley, E. J.
Chapman, B.	Hudson, G.	Shirley, E. P.
Chelms, Viscount	Hurst, R. H.	Smith, A.
Chichester, Lord J. L.	Hussey, T.	Smith, J. A.
Christie, W. D.	Hutt, W.	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.
Christopher, R. A.	Ingestre, Viscount	Smyth, Sir H.
Clute, W. L. W.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Somerville, Sir W. M.
Clayton, R. R.	Iton, S.	Sothern, T. H. S.
Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	James, W.	Stansfield, W. R. C.
Clifton, J. T.	James, Sir W. C.	Stanton, W. H. J.
Clive, Viscount	Jermyn, Earl	Stanton, Sir G. T.
Clive, Hon. R. H.	Jervis, Sir J.	Stewart, J.
Colerbrooke, Sir T. E.	Johnstone, Sir J.	Stuart, Lord J.
Collett, W. R.	Johnstone, H.	Stuart, H.
Compton, H. C.	Jolliffe, Sir W. G. H.	Stuart, J.
Coote, Sir C. H.	Jones, Captain	Strait, Rt. Hon. E.
Copeland, Alderman	Kenble, H.	Sutton, Hon. H. M.
Corry, Right Hon. H.	Knight, F. W.	Talbot, C. R. M.
Courtenay, Lord	Lambton, H.	Tancred, H. W.
Cowper, Hon. W. F.	Langston, J. H.	Thesiger, Sir F.
Craig, W. G.	Lascelles, Hon. W. S.	Thompson, Mr. Ald.
Cripps, W.	Law, Hon. C. E.	Tollmach, J.
Currie, R.	Lawson, A.	Tower, C.
Dalmey, Lord	Leigh, G. C.	Townley, J.
Dalrymple, Captain	Le Marchant, Sir D.	Trail, G.
Dashwood, G. H.	Lemon, Sir C.	Trelawny, J. S.
Davies, D. A. S.	Liddell, Hon. H. T.	Trevor, H. C. R.
Deedes, W.	Lincoln, Earl of	Trutter, J.
Denison, W. J.	Lindsay, Colonel	Turner, E.
Denison, J. E.	Loch, J.	Vane, Lord H.
Denison, E. B.	Lockhart, W.	Verner, S. W.
Dick, Q.	Lopes, Sir R.	Villiers, Viscount
Dickinson, F. H.	Louthier, Hon. Col.	Vivian, J. H.
Divett, E.	Lyall, G.	Vivian, J. E.
Douglas, Sir H.	Lygon, Hon. General	Vyse, H.
Douro, Marquis of	Macaulay, Rt. Hon.	Waddington, H. S.
Drummond, H. H.	T. B.	Waker, R.
Duckworth, Sir J. T.	Mackenzie, T.	Wall, C. B.
Duff, J.	Mackenzie, W. F.	Walpole, S. H.
Dugdale, W. S.	Mackinnon, W. A.	Warburton, H.
Duke, Sir J.	McNeill, D.	Ward, H. G.
Duncombe, Hon. A.	Mahone, Viscount	Watson, W. H.
Duncombe, Hon. O.	Maitland, T.	Wellesley, Lord C.
Dundas, Admiral	Mangles, R. D.	Wilham, W.
Dundas, Sir D.	Manvers, Lord J.	Wilshire, W.
Du Pre, C. G.	Marjoribanks, S.	Wolhouse, E.
East, Sir J. B.	Marshall, W.	Wood, Right Hon. Sir
Easthope, Sir J.	Martin, C. W.	C.
Ebrington, Viscount	Marton, G.	Wood, Colonel T.
Egerton, W. T.	Masterman, J.	Worcester, Marquis of
Egerton, Sir P.	Matheson, J.	Wortley, Honourable
Emlyn, Viscount	Maule, Rt. Hon. F.	J. S.
Entwistle, W.	Maxwell, Hon. J. P.	Wrightson, W. B.
Estcourt, T. G. B.	Meynell, Captain	Wyse, T.
Evans, W.	Mildmay, H. St. John	Young, J.
Ewart, W.	Miles, P. W. S.	
Fielden, J.	Miles, W.	
Fellowes, E.	Milnes, R. M.	
Ferguson, Colonel		
Ferguson, Sir E. A.		

MINORITY—NOES.

Aglionby, R. A.	Dundas, G.	Morda, D.
Berkeley, Hon. C.	Dundas, F.	Morris, G. F.
Berkeley, Hon. H. F.	Ellis, W.	Napier, Sir C.
Berkeley, Hon. G. F.	Evans, Sir De L.	Osborne, R.
Bowring, Dr.	Giaborne, T.	Pattison, J.
Bright, J.	Hall, Sir B.	Pechell, Captain
Brocklehurst, J.	Hay, Sir A. L.	Phillips, G. R.
Brotherton, J.	Hinde, J. H.	Roebuck, J. A.
Browne, R. D.	Hindley, C.	Scott, R.
Clay, Sir W.	Hodgson, R.	Strickland, Sir G.
Collett, J.	Hume, J.	Thomson, T.
Collins, W.	Humphrey, Alderman	Wakley, T.
Gonyngham, Lord A.	Lawless, Hon. C.	Wau, J. T.
Crawford, W. S.	Macnamara, Major	Yorke, H. R.
Dennistoun, J.	Marland, H.	
D'Kyncourt, Rt. Hon. M. C. T.		

AFFAIRS OF JAMAICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montego Bay, Jamaica, March 22nd, 1847.

The farce of "Retrenchment" has closed. The loud and earnest supporters of the measure have consented that the country must "take the will for the deed." Ruin of the direct kind, we are told, would infallibly result from the working of that odious Bill. It was a beginning at the wrong end; a mistaken movement of the helm when the vessel was nearing the rocks. It was occasioned, in fact, solely by the alarm of the moment. It was a great error; but happily it received timely correction! Never before did an island so narrowly escape shipwreck! Never was the meaning of "Ruin" so deeply felt before! Who, after this, will assail the great men of Jamaica, when it is proved, to demonstration, that "had it been safe for the Colony," they would have reduced their own salaries for the public good?

There is now some talk of an Income-tax. Indeed, a bill has been framed and presented to the House of Assembly; but it is such a mass of contradictions that it appears intended only for keeping public feelings in play. In other words, "the Retrenchment Bill" is being buried with grace, and the melancholy spectacle will all sink away, and "leave not a wreck behind."

But that which bids fair to be the question of the day, is compulsory education in connexion with industrial schools. Let me prognosticate that nothing will so grate upon the prejudices of the people. To see their children made to work without pay, and punished for refusal; whilst that they are compelled both to send, and to pay for sending them; and then to have this termed the education of their children, will convince many that slavery is to return, and this is its first appearance. Let me, then, warn the advocates of such compulsory education for Jamaica. They may find most convincing proofs of the necessity of the fruit they profess to desire. They may show that nothing without compulsion will do the work of ages in a day. But they must learn that the ignorance and indolence of which they complain are the grand product of former constraint—that they are joined with deep-laid jealousy; and that these, combined, will do as much to resist compulsion as British enlightenment.

And whence is all this impatient clamour for the results of moral training? How is it, that after so long an opposition to everything that could raise the people, there is so great a demand for their elevation by the machinery of penalties and imprisonments? And why is it, that those who would speed education with pitiless laws have ever been the first to employ, and the last to forego, the energy of brute force. For them Jamaica supplies abundant proof that coercion does not succeed so effectually as moral inducement; and it yet may show that even speed is not attained by the substitution. Let it be tried: but as with other quackeries, "One trial will prove the Fact!" The scattered state of the population will also condemn the measure in country districts; whilst the feelings of the people will not fail to resist or evade it in the vicinity of the towns.

Immigration from the Kree coast is now pointed at as a panacea for planters' complaints, and doubtless it will be urged on to some extent. Be it so; the scheme, as a remedy, will fail! Jamaica supplies room enough for hundreds of thousands as settlers, on the same footing as the present inhabitants. Immigrants will not fail to see the advantages of possessing grounds, and to possess them will be among their first cares. But those grounds are always a better recompence than the wages of the estate. Or if the immigrants will work the estates, they will increase the consumption of provisions, and make the cultivation of them still more profitable; thus drawing the negroes more than ever to their grounds, and keeping up the prices of labour. Indeed, the planters must have complaints, do what they will, until they effect a reduction in the price of provisions, or make the cultivation of staple commodities equally as remunerative to the labourer as other employment. Much more might be produced to show the disadvantage resulting to the people from labouring exclusively on the estates, but this will suffice to show the impracticability of success from immigration. Be assured, then, that whilst labour is wanted, to a great extent, but for a few weeks in the year, no system of forcing an increase to the labouring population will ever compensate for the treasure to be expended on it.

It will be but justice in me to add, that since the return of his Lordship, the Bishop, he has been careful to offer inducements to any pious and talented young men, who will be willing to accept of the priest's office, and "a piece of bread." Dr. Bayley Kingdon is one who has received "ordination," as a fruit of his Lordship's zeal, and no doubt we shall hear, before long, of others who are willing to throw their piety into a church, which, but for the few righteous that are in it, would long since have been consumed, like another Sodom.

INDEPENDENCE OF MISSION CHURCHES—
MR. WADDINGTON'S RESIGNATION.TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I have thought it desirable to furnish you with a written statement of the reasons which have led to my retirement from the mission field. This is scarcely necessary, for your information, after the full explanations of my course which have been given in many letters from Berbice, and in private interviews with you.

I present it as a condensed view of the whole subject, and as a matter of justice to you, to myself, to the cause of Christ among the heathen, to my friends in England, and to the constituents of the London Missionary Society.

It is proper to premise, that for many years I have been fully persuaded in my own mind, that, in the precepts and examples contained in the New Testament, we have a perfect code of laws for the administration of Christ's kingdom; and that to substitute human regulations for divine requirements is incompatible with the allegiance which we owe to Christ.

In the belief of this important truth I went out as a missionary to Guiana. I had carefully considered the "fundamental principle" of the society, and was satisfied that it conceded full liberty to all the churches and agents in the Society's connexion. I reposed upon it with unsuspecting confidence, believing that all the Society's operations would be in unison with it.

But on arriving in Demerara, in February, 1840, I was surprised and grieved to find that my esteemed and honoured (though to me then unknown), brother Ketley, had incurred the sore displeasure of his missionary brethren, by returning to England, at the request of his people, for the purpose of securing the scriptural independence of the church in George-Town, and of other churches in connexion with it. The history of that case is familiar to me, and has convinced me that there was a strong and unaccountable prejudice against complete, practical independence.

Every succeeding year's experience, in Berbice, has deepened my conviction that such a prejudice exists.

For two years I witnessed the baneful effects of two churches being left without a resident pastor. They were under my own care, *pro tem.*, in addition to two other churches of which I had the oversight. Urgent were my appeals for the return of the absent missionary; and urgent were my appeals to the directors to relieve me of responsibilities which I was unable to sustain. I maintained then, as I maintain now, that no private and personal considerations could justify the leaving of the people as sheep without a shepherd. The worthy missionary whose lack of service I was endeavouring to supply, felt anxious for the people of his former charge. After labouring, in vain, to find a substitute for himself, and after two years' absence from his people, he saw no immediate prospect of return. The most that he could say, in February, 1842, was, that he could not return before the following October, and even then it was uncertain.

The destitute churches considered his return hopeless, and were unanimously desirous, that a missionary, who had been his predecessor, and by whose instrumentality the churches had been raised, should return, after years of absence, to take the oversight of them in the Lord. He was willing, on condition that the stations should become independent churches. His successor thus wrote me in reference to his senior missionary:—

"I should be glad to see him in Berbice and at Lonsdale if I did not return, and if the people desired it even if I did, as I informed him when in Berbice, that if he should return to the colony, I would never be an obstacle to his occupying his former post."

The senior missionary above referred to would have returned as the Independent pastor of an independent people, without any expense to the Society, if the directors had favoured the arrangement, but they did not.

Rather more than a year ago, when pastor, *pro tem.*, of the church in New Amsterdam (the capital of Berbice), I was requested to submit to the church a resolution on the subject of its independence.

The result was, I found that great pains were taken to prejudice the minds of the people against it. One Independent (?) brother, I am credibly informed visited some of the people at their private houses for the purpose of persuading them not to be Independent. He told me plainly, that "he would do all that he could to prevent" me from carrying out my views on the subject.

I am informed that the church of Christ at Brunswick requested that an evangelist in the service of the society might be settled among them as their pastor—that in the first instance their request was disregarded—that after a year's fruitless search for a pastor in England, a meeting of the church was held for the purpose of ascertaining whether they still wished the Evangelist to be settled among them—that they then complained of not having received an answer to a letter which they had written to the directors—and "that they had not been treated as gentlemen." The result was, many declined voting, and the evangelist was not settled.

After fully arguing the question of practical Independence with you, and your agents, I submitted a resolution on the subject to the church at Fearn. In consequence of improper influence which had been brought to bear upon the people they were not prepared to vote for Independence.

It appeared to me that if we could not agree to adopt without reserve, what we all acknowledged to be the scriptural mode of church government, it was my duty to resign. The people had rejected what I believe to be the law of Christ concerning his kingdom. I was sorry for it, but my only alternative was to leave them.

My determination was soon known. The Church became alarmed—and in its anxiety to retain my services held another meeting. I was not present at it. It was numerously attended. The subject was thoroughly canvassed, and it was unanimously resolved to request me to settle among them as an Independent minister, and to correspond with the Directors on the subject.

As far as it was in my power I acceded to their request, and applied to the Board to have the mission premises put in trust for the Church, in the same manner as the mission premises in George Town, had been invested.

The Directors declined until a deputation appointed by themselves met the Church. That deputation consisted of missionaries, who were unfavourable to practical Independence, and who met the Church in my absence. The subject was presented in such a light, that the people, through fear of losing the society's favour were induced to nullify their former act, and thus my return was necessitated.

Perhaps you will say, the churches themselves do not wish to be Independent.

I demur to the correctness of such a statement—but if this were really the case it would be in consequence of the course pursued by yourselves and your agents, and it would be a new thing in Israel. Churches raised by Methodists become Methodist churches. A similar remark might be made in reference to churches raised by Baptists, Presby-

terians, and other denominations. Nay, it is an axiom that like produces like. If our experience supplies an exception—let reflecting men consider it and trace out its cause.

Other considerations have influenced my course. When a deputation from the Parent Society visited the colony in 1842, a "Memorandum respecting the independency of Mission churches," which imposes unnecessary conditions—and which is otherwise objectionable—was recorded on the Minutes of the Local Committee.

At the same time, regulations were introduced, which I believe to be equally at variance with the Society's "Fundamental principle," and with the word of God.

They give the committee unlimited control over all the stations, and may at any time be made an instrument of oppression.

They have had my calm, decided, and constant opposition but still they remain undefended, and unabrogated.

A similar but more stringent code of laws exists in Demerara.

If further evidence were required to justify the conclusion that Independency is looked upon with disfavour, I find it in my last communication from the Society's foreign secretary. It is there insinuated that it is immoral in me to advocate the cause of Independency. The following are the Secretary's words:

"With these facts before us we cannot but question the judgment, if not the moral propriety of disturbing the minds of your people and hindering your own usefulness by the course you have adopted."

The "course" thus severely condemned, and for pursuing which my "judgment and moral propriety" are suspected, has been nothing more than very meekly and very conscientiously maintaining the right of Christ to rule his own kingdom.

I have not been uninfluenced by the consequences of the system pursued in our missionary operations. I have considered the system in the abstract, and have viewed it in contrast with the one pursued by the Congregational churches in Demerara; and I maintain, that, in upholding the present system, to the hindrance of Independency, many hundreds of pounds have been unnecessarily and injuriously expended, and that much injury has thus been done to our churches.

Such, brethren, is my calm, dispassionate, and well-considered view of the whole matter. For seven years—the whole term of my missionary service—I have been endeavouring to effect a reform. Hitherto I have failed. I now submit my statement of the case to you and to the Christian public. I do it in all simplicity and godly sincerity, as a witness to the truth. I have lost none of my love to the Missionary Society, and none of my attachment to the missionary cause. As I have more than once assured you, I am still willing to advocate its claims. I can do this on the ground of its being a great and good society, aiming at a great and glorious object—the salvation of the world; but I cannot—I dare not—be silent respecting the abuses which have crept into it. It is because I love it, and desire its permanent prosperity, that I seek their removal.

Having delivered my testimony, I leave it with those whom it concerns to act as conscience may dictate. It is from no love of notoriety or controversy that I have thus publicly given evidence. I hold myself bound to prove that I am no false witness; but I have no wish to engage in protracted discussion. If what I have said should promote in any degree the adoption of such measures as will increase confidence in the society I shall greatly rejoice; and I hope that, ere long, a door of usefulness will be opened to me in my native land, where I may co-operate with the society in seeking to disseminate the everlasting gospel.

With much esteem and respect,
I am, dear brethren, yours very truly,
JOSEPH WADDINGTON.
Town Hill Hall, Bolton, March 26th, 1847.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).*

'Tis a cold, bleak month, even yet, and our love for our fireside is unabated! Then, to wife and children what is so pleasant as a monthly periodical? Look over our shoulder, gentle reader, as we peruse.—

Our acquaintance in grey (who, though he has not yet begun to do it, may some day go forth "to count his beads"), the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY puts forth, this month, one of its best numbers. Its first article on the Apocalypse has much merit and sobriety, and any student of prophecy may derive profit from its shrewdness, comprehensiveness, and judiciousness. This article is succeeded by one strongly Tractarian—a review of "Hawthorne," a Puseyistic novel. The review shows the spirit of the times. Tractarianism is feeling that it must not go on too far, and too fast. The gallop must be checked into an amble.

"Whenever we see imagination manifesting a busy and decided prominence in religion, our suspicions are at once awakened: when we see clergymen contending about candlesticks, and crosses, and gesticulations, and such like baits for the weak-minded—which, if ever deliberately admitted by truly sound minds, are, without exception, concessions to human weakness only, and mementos of it to be mourned over rather than angrily fought for, as pointing to still existing traces of ignorance, which the wise must 'wink' at—we recognize men who know not what they are doing. Such men know not that, too often, they are offering God the raw, unripened, unwholesome, cheap fruits of the imagination—what he does not ask for—and keeping back that which he does ask for—My son, give me thine heart."—pp. 298.

The intention of the article is to mark off boundaries—and especially the boundary of Popery—a thing, under the circumstances, difficult, not to say impossible. But let Dissenters mark well the following. It is a quotation from the work reviewed:—

"Who would have dared, at that time" (ten years ago), "to prophecy that the Church should, within ten years, simply by the assertion of its own principles, be more deeply rooted than ever in the affections of its children, more feared than ever by its enemies—more able than ever to take its stand as the guardian of this empire, and to spread out its arms to the most distant continent as the converter of the heathen? Yet surely this is now here."

Oh—would the opposite party only do the same! Would they but dispossess themselves of their human

*In consequence of the crowd of matter with which we have for the last few weeks been overwhelmed, this article has hitherto been excluded.

alliances, and secular entanglements, and throw out their principle without compromise, as the banner to the breeze—would they but work their own way, though against the stream of men's interests—ten years would not pass without making them infinitely more earnest and respected—and should they lose a momentary popularity, as without question they would, that popularity would be amply compensated by higher considerations, and return upon them with an interest beyond all present calculation. The Church party feel, as this article expresses, that the day of battle is coming between the aristocracy and the people. It will come, and the Anti-state-church question will be the field on which it will be fought. We admit the sentiment of the reviewer, "Shall things remain as they are—impossible!" Yes,—impossible, indeed! "The Jesuits in England" is a strong anti-Romanist article; and "Educational Extension," though not entering very deeply into the principles of the general question, shows such an admiration of the Government scheme as is sufficient to convince us how truly the high Church party estimate the advantages which that scheme will give them over Dissent.

HOWITT'S JOURNAL, part III., is prefaced by a cautionary advertisement, proclaiming the severance of all connexion between the "Howitts" and "the People's Journal." This we were prepared for, and the correspondence on the subjects is before the public. We are sorry to see a writer in this periodical venturing to extenuate the prurientes, the earlier writings, of George Sand; and prefer the tone of a review, towards the end of the number, of the same writer. A tale for children, "Of the Pantry Door-key being Lost and then Found," is capital—a tit-bit of nursery politics. "Coming Spring," it may be from want of colouring, appears to us more like summer. "A New Hypothesis of Human Destiny" would form a good illustration of "A Sick Man's Dream." We cannot go into it—a phrase will do. "The historical Trinity embraces six days of ages of labour, and energy, and development, represented, or at least initiated, respectively by Adam, Noah, Abraham, Elijah, Jesus, and William the Conqueror!" The last must wonder equally at his company and his position as a regenerator of the world! The work is not yet what we expected from the name of its conductors.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND is in its tenth number. "The Duke of Gloster going into Mourning for his little Nephews" is worthy of Hood's best days. "Would you like to go with Uncle Dick?" is scarcely inferior.

THE GREATEST PLAGUE IN LIFE, No. III., is still good. Both mistresses and servants (and in our eyes they are equally respectable, though their stations differ) may find amusement and instruction in its pages. The illustrations by Cruickshank are in his best style. We should be sorry if we thought the tendency of the work were to encourage class prejudices. But the work will, if rightly used, amend mistresses as well as their domestics.

THE ECLECTIC presents a capital article, in its commencement, on "Pascal and the Jesuits." It is powerfully written, and our only regret is its brevity. The biography of William Knibb is instructive, and a just estimate of the man. The last article, on the education question, is a clear and forcible statement of the case, as it stood before the recent Conference.

THE MODERN ORATOR, second series, part I., opens a new campaign with the speeches of Charles James Fox. We will not "gild refined gold," and therefore say nothing about the contents in general. Of the selection, in so early a number, we are not able to judge; but we doubt not the new series will be equal to the reputation of the former work. All true lovers of eloquence will hail as a boon the principal speeches of one who, with less of the mere rhetorician than most Parliamentary orators, had clearness, power, and energy which have never been surpassed, and a love of liberty, not always coming up to present standards, but always devoted and unflinching.

HOGG'S WEEKLY INSTRUCTOR—we like the work much—contains, amidst much very instructive and amusing matter, a biography of the celebrated Dr. Wolff (with a portrait), which will be read with avidity.

DOMBEY AND SON, No. 7, is advancing with spirit and success, and we begin to catch a view of the plot of the coming story. It has been long in the opening scenes, but will add to the well-acquired fame of its well-known author.

THE WESTMINSTER (heigho!) wants relief and variety. The present number is sombre and oppressive. The subjects are:—1. "The Province of Tragedy—Bulwer and Dickens;" a remonstrance against the demoniacal school, somewhat hastily and superficially written. 2. "Speculative Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century;" elaborate, but technical and overlaid. 3. "North Wales and the Lakes;" descriptive, but unpoetical. 4. "The Two Noble Kinsmen." The reviewer's opinion of this drama is summed up in his last sentence—"that the play of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' is one to which Shakespeare possesses a better title than can be proved for him to 'Pericles'—that to him belong its entire plan and general arrangement—but that, perhaps for want of time to complete it by a day named, and probably by way of encouragement to a young author of some promise, he availed himself of the assistance of Fletcher to fill up a portion of the outline." 5. "Sites for Public

Monuments." 6. "Doubleday and Thornton on the Law of Population." 7. "Report on Lighthouses." 8. "Strauss and Parker." The latter part of the number, containing "Foreign Literature," will probably be much the best appreciated by the general reader.

JOSEPHUS.—New Translation by Dr. TRAILL, Part III., merits well of the public. It is readable—which the ancient Jew has hardly been before. The illustrative part is valuable. "Nero—from a Coin in the British Museum" is as ill-looking as one of the anthropophagi might be, with a nose as if flattened by a war-mace. His credentials are upon his forehead. The other plates command attention—"Supposed remains of Herodium"—"Remains of a Theatre near the Lake of Galilee"—Vaulted Hall beneath El Aksa—and "Interior wall near the Damascus gate."

A few more periodicals remain behind. As we are trying to make head-way amidst many obstructions, we must reserve them for the next month.

GLEANINGS.

The *Glasgow Times*, a voluntary and teetotal paper, has, after an existence of three months, been brought to a stop.

A proposal has been made to use coloured glass, instead of ebony and ivory, for the keys of piano fortes.

Among the 459 members of the French Chambers are about 200 placemen.

A free-trade association has been formed at Berlin, and has already held meetings, at which resolutions declaring the advantages of free trade have been passed.

Belgian cattle-dealers have been making extensive purchases in Yorkshire and Durham, of the best breeds of cattle and sheep.

It is proposed to establish a Ragged School in Exeter.

The Pope's head has been pronounced corroborative of the truth of craniology, the organs of casualty and benevolence being very fully developed.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO ROYALTY.—An article of millinery, consisting of a bonnet of peculiar and costly description, is immediately expected to arrive, if such be not already the case, from New York, for her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It is rumoured that it has been the joint manufacture of several ladies, residents and natives of the principal commercial city of the United States of America.

At a meeting of the Total Abstinence League in Manchester, on Tuesday, the chairman, Mr. D. Morris, stated that the temperance cause never was in a better state in that town. There were from 30 to 40 temperance meetings weekly, and six or seven temperance halls.

A physician at Washington, wishing to test a magnetic somnambulist, suddenly applied to her nostrils a bottle containing cayenne pepper. The doctor's face was instantly scratched by the fair sleeper, who afterwards brought an action, in which he was condemned to pay one farthing damages.

The *Gateshead Observer* states that the two trials of Barker, Breckon, and Raine, at York assizes, for the Barnard Castle murders, cost the county £7309 6s. 7d. What friends murderers are to lawyers.

The *Lancaster Guardian* states that certain farmers about that neighbourhood have been frightened out of their wits by a grave looking man, in antique habiliments, mounted on a white horse, who met one of their brethren, announced that both corn and potatoes are to be destroyed this year, and then vanished.

It is said that there are in Paris 400 acres of burying ground for less than one million of inhabitants, while in London there are but 100 for two millions.

The *New York Sun* says there will be an electric telegraph from Quebec to New Orleans, so uniting the extreme points of a vast continent. "To waft a sigh" from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi will then be no mere figure of speech.

DAILY NEWSPAPER IN GLASGOW.—On Wednesday week a daily newspaper was started in Glasgow, and has since been issued every morning, Sabbath excepted. It is half the size of the London daily morning papers (the *Daily News* excepted), and no expense seems to be spared in its management.

At a meeting of the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, on Monday week, Mr. Hill stated, that nearly one-half of the entire correspondence of the kingdom passed through the city of London.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—Charitable foundations are more numerous in Turkey than in any part of the world; and acts of private bounty, perhaps, more frequent and general than in the Christian nations of Europe.

According to the correspondent of the *Post* the Queen of Portugal behaves most uncourtously to the British functionaries, having, at a birth-day drawing-room, literally turned her back upon Admiral Sir W. Parker.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN ADVERTISING.—"The proper study of mankind is man," and an amusing study is advertising man as he appears in that paper of hundred-fold advertisements, the *New York Sun*. We extract a few:—"Wanted—An active woman who understands cooking for a Protestant family." The American Protestants, then, have a distinct diet as well as creed.—We commend the following to Professor Holloway:—"Tried friends the best of friends.—Since the suspension of H. C. Thorp's advertisements, the number of deaths by consumption is truly astonishing; advertisements will now appear for the benefit of the afflicted."—"Good boys and good girls are in great demand:—"Wanted, wanted, wanted, wanted. Eight good boys and girls, who understand setting up ten-pins."—"Wanted—situations for American and other good girls, at 70, Lispenard-street."—"Wanted—a boy in a cookery store of good address." The store, no doubt, is in a favourable situation.—What relationship there may be between the sisters and the young man, is a pleasing mystery in the next advertisement:—"Board wanted in a private family by two sisters, and also a young man, where they would feel themselves at home." We conclude with one thoroughly American:—"Wanted—4,000 active young men for the U. S. army, to whom will be given good pay, clothing, board and medical attendance; also, twelve dollars bounty and 160 acres of land."

ALARMING STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The trade at Blackburn and the neighbourhood is in a very precarious state; the working of short time, and the closing of cotton factories, owing to the advance which has taken place in the raw material, is still progressive, and to a considerable extent. Distress is alarming, both amongst cotton-mill operatives and the hand-mill cotton weavers. Several large firms have this week given notice, that if an alteration for the better does not speedily take place, they will give up the cotton business altogether. Calico block printing at Church-parish, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, and vicinities, is very flat, and the operatives, on an average, have not more than half employment, whilst many are totally destitute of work.

The hating trade in Oldham, Ashton, Denton, Droylsden, Hyde, Duckinfield, Stockport, and their vicinities, gets worse: it has not been in such a depressed state as at present during the last twenty years.

The silk trade at Middleton, Failsforth, Chadderton, Leigh, and Manchester, is by no means as brisk as it was fourteen days ago; yet those operatives who are employed upon broad figured goods, and new descriptions of fine fancy work and silk velvets, are fully employed at a moderate rate of wages, but plain goods and silk small wares are dull. The silk dyers at some places this week are short of employment.

The gingham and fancy nankeen business at Ratcliffe, Whitefield, Unsworth, Eccles, and their vicinities, is not so call brisk, yet the operatives generally have moderate employment, but wages are extremely low, and provisions very dear.

The trade in cotton mills at Rochdale may be best understood by reading an account of the following firms that have already closed their factories, namely, Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, three mills closed and one working short time; Messrs. D. Jersey and Co., two mills closed; Messrs. Edmund Howard and Co., two. The total number of mills closed is seventeen; number of hands out of employment, upwards of 3,000. Several firms that are working short time intimate their intention of closing their factories.

The cotton trade at Oldham, Royton, and Crompton, is getting worse every day; and this week many occupiers of cotton mills who have been working short time have given notice to their hands of their intention to close their factories. The shopkeepers are becoming alarmed, and will only purchase small quantities of provisions, owing to the reports that many are afraid of an outbreak. At Stockport, masters have had meetings every day, but they are afraid to close their mills at present. The working of short time increases every day at Bury, Heywood, Ramsbottom, and their vicinities, and this week several firms have closed their manufactories. The distress in all the towns fifteen miles round Manchester, amongst cotton-mill operatives, is alarming in the extreme; and, unless something is done very speedily, it is feared there will be disturbances. The towns are crowded with Irish beggars and operatives out of work. The Oxford-road Twist Company, the most extensive concern in Manchester, has stopped the entire of its extensive machinery: 1,400 or 1,500 hands are thus thrown literally out of bread.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21, at New Amsterdam, Berberie, the wife of Mr. JOHN FOREMAN, master of the Normal schools, of a daughter.

April 15, at Park-square, Leeds, the wife of Mr. R. BREWER, Baptist minister, of a daughter.

April 25, Mrs. JOSEPH HUNT, of Overberg-house, Harlington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 8, at the Independent Chapel, Woodham Ferris, Essex, by Mr. J. H. Price, minister, Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, of Woodham Ferris, farmer, to Miss REBECCA BUCK, of Langford.

April 15, by Mr. J. S. Russell, minister, at the New Meeting-house, Great Yarmouth, Mr. J. E. HOWELL, to REBECCA, daughter of Mr. JOHN BLAKE, Great Yarmouth.

April 20, at South Hackney Church, by Mr. C. P. Lockwood, minister, Mr. SAMUEL FINDLEY, of Hackney, to MARY CAREY, fourth daughter of Jesse HOBSON, Esq., of St. Thomas's-square.

April 21, at the Independent Chapel, Broadway, Somerset, by Mr. W. Standerwick, minister, Mr. S. HEDDITCH, of South Petherton, Somerset, to Miss HANNAH HAYES, of Broadway.

April 22, at Uxbridge, Somerset, by Mr. G. G. Beadon, the rector, HERBERT ADOLPHUS HEDD, Esq., of Walworth, London, to MARIA HARRIET VENT, youngest daughter of Robert PARKER, Esq., of the former place.

April 27, at Mansion-house Chapel, Camberwell, by the pastor, Mr. J. Burnet, WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., of Denmark-hill, to SOPHIA STEWART, eldest daughter of the late David DYKES, Esq., Portland-place, Camberwell.

DEATHS.

April 16, aged 55, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, at Hindley, Lancashire, MARGARET, the beloved sister of Messrs. J. CRAIG, of Boeking, and T. CRAIG, of Hindley.

April 16, Mr. JOSEPH ASHFORD, plumber and glazier, of Welch-pool, at the age of 83. He was the senior deacon of the Baptist church in that town for many years.

April 16, JOHN LEECH, Esq., of Lea, Surrey, aged 36.

April 17, of hooping cough, aged 15 weeks, CHARLES JAMES, infant son of Mr. G. W. FISHER, of Bow, minister.

April 17, at Tavistock, Mr. T. P. FRANTON, printer, aged 67.

April 18, at Worthing, after four days' illness, Mrs. ASHTON, sen., the beloved mother of Mr. Robert ASHTON, minister, Putney, Surrey.

April 19, at his residence, Finsbury-circus, THOMAS BEVAN, M.D., in the 41st year of his age.

April 19, at South Brent, Somerset, Mr. GEORGE HOSKINS, late pastor of the Baptist church at Highbridge, in the 41st year of his age.

April 20, at the Independent Chapel, Lenham, by Mr. Henry Pawling, minister, Mr. CHARLES E. MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Broomsbury, to MARY KINGSFORD, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry PAWLING, of Lenham.

April 21, at the Baptist Chapel, Cowl-street, Evesham, by Mr. Hockin, minister, by license, Mr. H. STANLEY to Miss PAULILLA MORRIS, both of Broadway, Worcestershire.

April 21, after a short illness, aged 11 years, JANE CATHERINE EDWARDS, daughter of Mr. James Edwards, of Nottingham, Baptist minister.

April 21, at East Farleigh Vicarage, BARBARA ANNE, relict of the late William WILBERFORCE, Esq., M.P.

April 21, at Bishopscourt, Isle of Man, after a short illness, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in the 50th year of his age.

April 22, at Leicester, Mr. RICHARD CARTER, father of Mrs. H. Cridland, of Stonehouse, aged 71 years, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

April 23, at his residence, in Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLISON, in her 93rd year, formerly mistress of the Jamaica-row Chapel Female schools.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, April 23.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Baptist Chapel, Bottisham Lodge, Cambridgeshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BELL, MARY ELIZABETH, and BELL, JAMES, 16, Finch-lane, Cornhill, news venders, May 4, June 9: solicitor, Mr. C. T. Dupres, 8, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

BRADLY, WILLIAM, sen., Kirkby Lonsdale, innkeeper, April 30, June 11: solicitors, Messrs. Gregg, Kirkby Lonsdale; Messrs. Bates and Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London.

BROOKS, CHARLES, Vine-yard, Lant-street, Surrey, carman, April 28, June 4: solicitor, Mr. Kempster, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

HOOLE, HENRY FRANCIS, 203, High-street, Southwark, grocer, April 30, June 4: solicitor, Mr. Roberts, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

JONES, JOHN, Llangefni, Anglesea, grocer, May 7, June 8: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

M'DONNELL, MICHAEL, Liverpool, ship broker, April 30, May 25: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Co., London-wall; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

LEE, JAMES, late of Birmingham, but now of Four Oaks, Warwickshire, cabinet case maker, April 29, May 29: solicitors, Mr. Suckling, Birmingham; and Messrs. Chilton and Co., Chancery-lane, London.

OAKES, THOMAS, Walsall, wine dealer, May 6, June 10: solicitor, Mr. Markelew, Walsall.

PEAKE, RICHARD, New-park, Bury, Farmer, April 28, May 27: solicitor, Mr. Ivimey, Chancery-lane.

PICK-TONE, RALPH, Manchester, grocer, May 5, and 31: solicitors, Mr. J. B. Wathen, 18, Basinghall-street, London; and Mr. W. Fogg, Manchester.

SHEPHERD, JOSEPH, and SHEPHERD, BENJAMIN, Exeter, wine merchants, May 6, June 15: solicitors, Mr. S. Gule, Basinghall-street, London; and Messrs. Sanders and Kitson, Exeter.

SHUKER, WILLIAM, Salisbury, victualler, May 4, June 9: solicitor, Mr. J. A. Jones, 9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

TATE, ROBERT, 204, Regent-street, silversmith, April 29, June 4: solicitor, Mr. Fawcett, 41, Jewin-street, Aldersgate, and at Hookley, Essex.

TOWNLEY, WILLIAM, 8, Little James-street, Bedford-row, April 30, June 4: solicitor, Mr. W. B. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

WALKER, WILLIAM, Woolwich, grocer, May 1, June 12: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

WILKS, JAMES LONGMORE, Worcester, tailor, May 6, June 10: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Worcester; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACINTYRE, JOHN, Duoon, innkeeper, April 29, May 30.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, late of Balmacassie, but now of Eilon, cattle dealer, April 30, May 21.

ROSS, ROBERT KENNEDY, late of Glasgow, but now of Conbridge, writer, April 27, May 20.

DIVIDENDS.

Benjamin Marshall, Selbridge Abbey, Kildare, woollen manufacturer, fourth div. of 1-16th of a penny; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—James Richardson, Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 1d. and 3-16ths of a penny; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Duncan M'Dougall, Liverpool, factor, second div. of 3-16th; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Maurice Telo, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 20s.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Charles Frederick Carne, Liverpool, merchant, first and final div. of 10s.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Robert Elliott, Liverpool, agricultural implement maker, first div. of 9s. 7d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—John Sutherland, Liverpool, cooper-smith, first and final div. of 1s. 11d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Richard Foster Bred, and William Eccleston, Liverpool, merchants, third div. of 1-16th; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Richard Nichols, jun., Birmingham, bookseller, first div. of 4s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before June 30—William Gill, Warrington, corn merchant, first div. of 11-16th; at 72, George-street, Manchester, April 27, and any following Tuesday—Stephen Hay, Colne, worsted manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, April 27, and any following Tuesday—Alfred Birchall, Manchester, sharebroker, first div. of 1s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, April 27, and any following Tuesday—William Whitley, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 2d.; at 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday—Thomas Rudd, Brough, Westmoreland, provision dealer, first and final div. of 5s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Robert Clark, and John Burges, of the Coal Exchange, City, a div. of 1-16th; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—William Elliott, Petworth, corn merchant, a div. of 4s., on new proofs; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—William Ransom, Stowmarket, corn merchant, a div. of 4-16th; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Charles Carpenter, Basingstoke, baker, a div. of 1s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Ludd, and William Fenner, Fenchurch-street, merchants, a div. of 1-16th; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John Wheadon, Bath, grocer, a div. of 1s. 3d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, April 28, and on any subsequent Wednesday—John Sims, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire, first div. of 1s. 4-16th; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Sarah Ross, and Timothy Ross, Leicester, hosiers, first div. of 7d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, April 27.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Brassington Congregational Chapel, Derbyshire.
St. John Baptist's Chapel, Great Haywood, Staffordshire.
The United Secession Church, Alnwick.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GODFREY, HENRY, of Milton, Kent, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

BARNARD, GEORGE, High Wycombe, grocer, May 7, June 9, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Co., Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

BRIDCUT, EDWARD, Cheltenham, ironmonger, May 11, June 8: solicitors, Mr. Ludo, London; Mr. J. Packwood, Cheltenham.

BOURDON, JACQUES LOTIS, and MEUGENS, PETER JOSEPH, Finch-street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners, May 7, June 5, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Son, 28, Lawrence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

BURTON, JOHN, Taunton, coach proprietor, May 11, June 2: solicitors, Mr. G. H. Pain, Bridgewater; Mr. S. J. Pain, New-inn, Strand, London; and Mr. John Stogdon, Exeter.

BUCHER, RICHARD, jun., Epsom, painter, May 3, June 7: solicitors, Mr. Branscomb, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street; and Mr. Benson, Aylesbury.

JOHNSTON, ALICE, Liverpool, tailor, May 4, June 1: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Aylson and Co., Liverpool.

KNOWELL, WILLIAM, Bristol, Carpenter, May 12, June 10: solicitor, Mr. Salmon, Bristol.

LAW, ROBERT, Bristol, ironmonger, May 11, June 8: solicitors, Messrs. Ray and Co., Bristol.

LANGHEAD, JOHN DAVEY, 26, Judd-street, draper, May 6, June 7: solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MACAIE, FRANCIS, Southampton-row, Russell-square, tailor, May 5, June 9: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside.

PETTERER, JOHN, 2, Rochester-road, Camden-town, builder, May 12, June 16: solicitor, Mr. Blake, 79, Blackfriars-road.

POWELL, JOHN, and POWELL, DAVID, Woolwich, lines drapers, May 6, June 9: solicitor, Mr. George, Villiers-street, Strand.

VYVER, PETER FRANCIS ADRIAN VANDER, formerly of London-street, Fenchurch-street, and now of Critchd-friars, merchant, May 7, June 9: solicitor, Mr. B. Burnell, 58, Fenchurch-street.

WITNALL, SAMUEL, and CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, Kershaw-bridge, and Salford, dyers, May 14, June 3: solicitors, Mr. W. F. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, London; and Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, Manchester.

WOOLCOMBE, JOSEPH, and WOOLCOMBE, HENRY, 76, Cornhill, shipping agents, May 4, June 8: solicitor, Mr. Burrell, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

SCOTCH REQUESTIONS.
MACMILLAN, DUNCAN, and Co., Glasgow, ironmongers, April 30, May 21.
RAMSAY, THOMAS, Glasgow, merchant, May 3, 21.
SYME, JAMES, Newton, lime burner, May 1, 23.

DIVIDENDS.
John Smith, Stratford-upon-Avon, grocer, first div. of 6s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before June 16—Paul Strawson and Thomas Beeson Young, Louth, Lincolnshire, chemists, first div. of 7s.; at the Town-hall, Hull, any Wednesday—Thomas Sugar, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at the Town-hall, Hull, any Wednesday—St. John Cartwright, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, grocer, first div. of 2s.; at the Town-hall, Hull, any Friday—Joseph Graham, sen., Alnwick, first div. of 3s. 3d.; at 11, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

BRITISH FUNDS. I						
	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
4 percent. Consols ..	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
5 percent. Consols ..	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
New 3 1/2 percent ..	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
Long Annuities ..	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank Stock ..	193	195 1/2	194	193	191	193
India Stock ..	245	—	—	—	245	—
Eschequer Bills ..	1 p	2 dis	par	3 dis	4 dis	2 p m
India Bonds ..	3 dis	par	—	—	—	3 dis

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 26.
The supply of English Wheat is again short this morning. Factors began by asking very extravagant prices, which at first checked business, but eventually sales were made at fully the currency of this day's night. Foreign Wheat has met an improved demand at an advance of 1s. per qr. Barley is in moderate supply and in good demand at 2s. per qr. more money. The Oat trade is not quite so brisk as at the end of the week, but an advance of 1s. per qr. is maintained from last Monday. Beans and grey Peas are each 1s. to 2s. dearer, but in white no alteration. Owing to the improved accounts from the Irish markets Indian Corn is more inquired after.

Wheat, Red		Peas, Hog	
70 to 83	85	54 to 57	55
New	85	Maple	55
White	85	Boilers	60
New	85	Beans, Ticks	47
Flour, per sack (Tow) 60 ..	65	Pigeon	54
Barley	43	Harrow	50
Malt	53	Oats, Feed	31
Malt, Ordinary	60	Pine	34
Pale	75	Poland	—
Rye	54	Potato	34

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 16.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	74s. 5d.	Wheat	75s. 5d.
Barley	49	Barley	50 11
Oats	33 7	Oats	31 4
Rye	54 10	Rye	56 1
Beans	50 10	Beans	51 5
Peas	56 0	Peas	55 8

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 26.
The Beef trade, arising from the large attendance of both town and country buyers, was brisk, at an advance in the currency obtained on this day's night, of quite 1d. per 8lbs. For the time of year the number of Sheep was small, though of full average quality. All breeds, especially the prime old Downs, commanded a ready sale at an improvement on last week's prices of fully 1d. per 8lbs. Previous to the close of the market nearly the whole of the supply was cleared off. In Lambs the business passing was trifling; yet previous rates were mostly supported. The Veal trade was firm at an improvement in value of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. Pigs were in moderate supply and steady demand, at very full prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).		Vul. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	
Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	3 8 .. 5 0
Mutton	3 10 .. 5 8	Lamb	5s. 4d. .. 6s. 4d.
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts ..	968	Sheep ..	6,650
Friday ..	968	Pigs ..	189
Monday ..	3,369	110

NEWCASTLE AND LEEDS MARKETS, Monday, April 26.		Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	
Inf. Beef 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 2	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6
Middle ditto 3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6	Veal 4 0 .. 5 0	Small Pork 4 8 .. 5 0
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6		
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6		
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 0	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in Clover-seed were on a very restricted scale this morning, but holders were by no means disposed to accept less money, and the few speculative purchases made were at fully the terms of this day's night. In other sorts of seeds there was hardly anything passing, and in the absence of business, quotations remained nominally unaltered.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Since our last report we have experienced a slight improvement in the demand and value of most articles of Irish and foreign produce. Butter: With no arrivals from Ireland in the past week, and a steady local demand, as well as from various parts of the country, considerably diminishing the stock, prices ruled, according to kind and quality, from 8s. to 9s. 6s. per cwt. Foreign was in active request, at prices varying from 8s. to 10s. 6s. per cwt. Bacon: In sliced sides there was rather more done at 7s. to 7s. 6s. per cwt., as in size and quality. Bales and tierce middles were more sought after, and the turn dealer. Hams moved slowly at 7s. to 8s. 6s. per cwt. Lard saleable at 7s. to 8s. for bladders, and 6s. to 7s. 6s. per cwt. for kegs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10 1/2d. of household ditto, 8 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 26.—During the last week there has been a good demand for Kent Hops with colour, and prices are very firm. In other descriptions there is but little doing. Sussex Fochets, 7s. to 9s.; Weald of Kent, 8s. to 10s.; Mid. and East Kent do., 10s. to 11s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were—73 bales only from Germany, Turkey, and Rio Grande. The Wool market has been rather dull, and it is to be hoped the money pressure will be over ere the sales of next month come on. Leeds, April 25.—The foreign Wool trade continues without any decided improvement, and purchasers generally content themselves with merely supplying their immediate requirements. We have not any change to notice in British Wool in this market, as to the amount of sales or quotations of prices. There is a steady demand for the immediate supply of the manufacturers, and prices remain firm in consequence of the light stocks in the hands of the staplers, and the impossibility of obtaining further supplies from the farmers to meet the present rates of the markets.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Cotton has been in limited demand throughout this week at declining prices, the market closing 1/4d. per pound below last week's quotations, though during the last two days less cotton has been offering. Egyptian remains steady at last week's rates. Brazil is in very limited demand, but is firmly held, and tolerably steady in price. In Surat a large business has been done, but prices have declined fully 1/4d. per pound. The sales of the week amount to 23,650 bales, including 2,800 American and 2,000 Egyptian on speculation, and 500 American and 200 Surat for export. There has been only a limited inquiry for cotton to-day, the sales being 3,000 bales, all to the trade, and nearly all American. Prices have a downward tendency.

TALLOW, LONDON, April 26.—There is a very inactive demand for all kinds of Tallow, and the quotations are still tending downwards. Town Tallow is heavy at 48s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 9 1/2d. per 8lbs.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 24.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow

COAL EXCHANGE, April 23.
Stewart's, 19s. 0d.; Hutton's, 19s. 0d.; Braddy's, 19s. 0d. arrived 2d.; Lambton's, 18s. 9d.; West Hartley's, 18s. 9d. Maitson's, 18s. this week, 17s.

GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, April 27.

SUGAR.—180 hhds. Barbados, offered in auction, sold at a decline of 1s. per cwt.; fine yellow, 50s. to 51s.; good, 48s. to 49s.; low to middling, 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. The trade bought 100 hhds. and tierces by private contract. The Refined market was equally dull, standard lumps selling at 63s. 6d., and brown grocery at 62s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 530,000 lbs. There has been a fair demand at former rates.

COFFEE.—1,000 bags Ceylon (native) offered in auction were taken in at 40s. per cwt. for good ordinary pale. 600 bags plantation Ceylon offered in auction were nearly all taken in, only a few lots sold at lower rates; low middling colour, 65s. to 66s.; fine fine ordinary, 60s.; blue ordinary, 55s. to 58s.; pea berry, 72s. 6d. to 77s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.

THE SECOND SOIREE will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May. The Chair will be taken by DOUGLAS JERROLD, Esq. (President), at Seven o'clock.

During the evening a selection of vocal music by a distinguished party of performers, under the direction of Mr. CARTE. Dancing, for which Weippert's Band is engaged, will commence at Ten o'clock; and conclude punctually at One o'clock.

Members who have entered their names for tickets must apply immediately, as the demand will prevent their being reserved.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 3rd of May, at Seven o'clock. Members are entitled to admission on the production of the receipt for their subscription. Ballot lists for the election of the Council for the ensuing year are ready for delivery at the Offices.

Offices, 68, Cheapside.

G. W. YAPP, Secretary.

W. J. FOX'S LECTURE on the NATIONAL EDUCATION QUESTION, delivered in Finsbury Chapel, on the 18th inst., will be published in HOWITT'S JOURNAL on Wednesday next. This is the only authorised Report. Also, "Free Trade Recollections"—"The Greeks," by Dr. Bowring, M.P., and a splendid Engraving from Raubach.

STARTLING NOVELTIES in the LADIES' "GAZETTE OF FASHION" for May—the only work that contains the correct SUMMER FASHIONS.

Price one shilling; Post-free, one shilling and sixpence. The most superb collection ever published: double the number given in any other work; all the Paris Fashions and out-door costumes in endless variety. Eighty Figures, one hundred and fifty new Patterns, thirty-five Walking Dresses, twenty Visites, Pelisses, Mantellets, &c. Sixty Bonnets, eleven Caps, Children's Dresses, &c. A superb coloured giant Plate (size 198 inches) besides other large Plates. Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, Music, Guide to Sights of London; Knitting, Netting and Crochet.

G. BRADBURY, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

SMITH'S PATENT ADHESIVE ENVELOPES.

The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by Noblemen, Gentlemen, the Managers of Public Institutions, &c., &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the Sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas, J. SMITH has no appointed Agent. To prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe that every Envelope bears the inscription: "SMITH'S PATENT ADHESIVE, 42, Rathbone-place, London." All others are fraudulent imitations.

N.B. For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable.

RICHARD COBDEN.—Beautiful STATUETTES, affording a Perfect Likeness of this Hampden of Commercial Freedom, are now on Sale at DEANE'S, of King William-street. They have been cast in iron, at the celebrated Coalbrookdale Works, in Shropshire. The Price is £3 10s. each.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Agents to the Coalbrookdale Company, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

The LARGEST ASSORTMENT of STOVES, KITCHEN-RANGES, and FENDERS, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, from 4s. to 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d., 4 feet, 6s.; ditto, bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d., 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 95s.; ditto, ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from £9; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s., 3 feet, 27s.; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s., 3 feet, 24s. The new economical thermic stove, with fender and radiating hearth-plate, from £8; fire-iron for chambers 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery 3d. per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock and general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it. —39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY. Experience teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers, in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted energies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled to admit, that nature herself presents the most delicate and efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville orange and Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to obtain these good things; and by a skilful and judicious operation, we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excellent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasms, flatulence, and sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

THE ORANGE GINGERETTE

is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is not necessary.

THE CURACAO PUNCH

stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality; and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm or cold water.

THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA

has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be produced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery of JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyau, of all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

Borough Market Distillery, London.

FAMINE IN IRELAND

THE COMMITTEE of the CONGREGATIONAL TIONAL UNION of IRELAND return their most respectful and grateful thanks to those friends in England and Wales who have so generously and liberally responded to their appeals on behalf of the starving poor of Ireland. The agents of the Union are now actively engaged in the judicious distribution of the sums placed at their disposal. Wherever it is practicable, they administer relief in food rather than in money; and, by the aid of British benevolence, they are enabled not only to feed the hungry, but also to clothe the naked, large quantities of clothing having been forwarded to them from various parts of England.

The Committee regret to state, that the sympathy and aid which they have already so largely and liberally shared will require to be generously continued for several months to come. The ravages of famine, and disease, and death, are extending with frightful rapidity. The people are dying in thousands; and the fearful state of things, which was, till lately, chiefly confined to the west and south-west of Ireland, is now becoming general. The province of Ulster, which, owing to its tenant right, its linen trade, and its industrious Protestant population, has always been the Goshen of Ireland, is now involved in the general calamity. The linen manufacture is at a stand; and, as there are no public works in that province, the people are dying of starvation. The Committee would, therefore, respectfully and earnestly entreat the friends of humanity in England to continue to furnish them with the means of saving from death the thousands who, without immediate relief, must inevitably perish.

TIMOTHY TURNER, Royal Bank, Treasurer.
WILLIAM URWICK, Joint Secretary.

	£	s.	d.
Amounts already acknowledged	2,840	8	2 1/2
London, per W. Urwick, Esq., Miss Stanley	5	0	0
Collected by ditto	5	0	0

Bristol, Miss Burder, Highbury-place	1	0	0
Launceston, Rev. J. Horsey, (additional)	0	15	0
Holyhead, Rev. W. Griffiths	0	7	6
Ditto, ditto	1	5	9
Manchester, Young Ladies in Miss Walker's School (moiety)	2	10	0
Elswick, Lancashire, Rev. J. Armitage	3	0	0
Sums acknowledged at the Patriot-office	18	5	0
Rev. P. Thomson, A.M., and Friends, Chatham	2	0	6
Ipswich	2	0	6

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square. This Library comprises the best and newest works in every department of Literature, with all the Quarterly and Monthly Periodicals.

Single Subscription. Seven Shillings per Quarter, One Guinea per Annum. Family and Country Subscription. Two, Three, Five, or Ten Guineas per Annum, according to the number of volumes required. Newspapers regularly supplied.—Stationery of every Description.

THE ATRAPILATORY, OR LIQUID HAIR

DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes.

BOTANIC WATER and **BEAR'S GREASE.**—When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy besides shaving the head is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the botanic water to cleanse the roots from scurf, and as a stimulant, and the bear's grease as a nourisher.

THE NEW TOOTH-PICK BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. The hair warranted never to come out.

THE UNION and TRIPLE HAIR-BRUSHES.
THE DOUBLE ANTI-PRESSURE NAIL-BRUSH.
THE MEDIUM SHAVING-BRUSH.

THE RAILWAY STROP and POWDER.

The above new and elegant articles, in addition to a very extensive assortment of beautiful PERFUMES, are the sole MANUFACTURES and INVENTIONS of Messrs. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

ROWLANDS' UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.

Patronized by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Family and Nobility of Great Britain, as well as the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This elegant, fragrant, and transparent oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities for the human hair, is unequalled throughout the whole world. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' HAIR WASH.

This is a preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detestive properties. It pleasantly and effectually cleanses the hair and skin of the head of scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It entirely supercedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and, from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing sensation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove an invaluable appendage to the toilet and the purposes of the nursery.—3s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' MELACOMIA;

The most successful liquid preparation ever known in this or any other country, for dyeing the hair of the head, whiskers, moustaches, and eyebrows a natural and permanent brown or black, so exactly resembling the natural colour of the hair as to defy detection. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, is free from unpleasant smell, and can be used by any lady or gentleman with the greatest ease and secrecy. Its effect is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will influence it; and it is entirely free from those properties (usual in hair-dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR;

An Oriental balsamic preparation, of singular efficacy in rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair, bestowing a healthy rosy hue on the complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolorations.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL

DENTRIFICE;

A fragrant White Powder for the teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental herbal; of inestimable virtue for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and strengthening the Gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT,

For immediately relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum-boils, and swelled face, and which by constantly using prevents those maladies. In the anguish of excruciating pain it affords instantaneous relief. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and is under the sanction of the first physicians.—Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Unprincipled Individuals, for the sake of gaining a trifling profit, vend the most spurious compounds under the names of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonato;" some under the implied sanction of royalty, and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception. They copy the labels, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" is on the wrapper of each article.

* All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS! The genuine articles are sold by every respectable Perfumer and Chemist throughout the kingdom.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Company was incorporated on the 27th January, 1847, and has already received 222 proposals for assurances.

Being a strictly Mutual Company, there is no proprietary body requiring compensation, or the employment of their capital; but all the profits will be divided amongst the parties assured for the whole period of life.

In order to bring the benefits of Life Assurance within the reach of all classes of the community, policies will be issued for any sum from £20 to £5,000; and the premiums will be received monthly, quarterly, or annually, as may suit the convenience of the parties. The Directors are appointed by the members at the annual meeting of the Company. One-third go out of office every year, but are eligible for re-election; so that the members have full control over the management of the Company.

The funds of the Company are employed in loans to the members, on any description of available security, such loans being repayable by monthly instalments.

The first division of profits will take place on the 1st of January, 1852, and the subsequent ones every three years, and may be taken at the option of the member, either by reduction of future Premiums, Bonus added to the sum assured, or by their immediate Cash Payment.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

To Assure £100 at death, with profits.

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40
Males	£1 13 4	£1 17 6	£2 2 4	£2 8 3	£2 15 4	£3 4 2
Females	£1 12 9	£1 16 6	£2 0 11	£2 6 1	£2 12 6	£3 0 6

To secure a child an endowment of £100, on attaining the age of 21, or an annuity, commencing at 21: for males, £5 6s. 4d.; for females, £5 5s. 6d.; to continue as long as they shall live.

Age	1	3	5	7
Males	£3 1 5	£3 13 0	£4 5 3	£5 4 10
Females	£3 1 4	£3 12 10	£4 7 10	£5 4 8

To secure a Deferred Annuity of £10, to commence from 60, with the option of receiving a cash payment instead: for males, of £95; for females, of £97 8s.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Males	£0 13 5	£0 18 4	£1 4 8	£1 11 9	£2 11 2	£4 7 9
Females	£0 14 7	£0 19 9	£1 6 8	£1 17 7	£2 14 11	£4 10 10

To secure a Widow an Annuity of £50, commencing at death of Husband, and continuing as long as she lives.

Husband's age	30	40	50	60
Wife same age	£12 1 9	£13 10 7	£15 13 3	£20 7 11
Wife ten years younger	£14 17 11	£17 13 11	£22 3 3	£30 16 1
Wife twenty years younger	£21 12 0	£28 7 4	£41 12 11	

N.B.—Applications from parties desirous of becoming agents in places where appointments have not yet been made, may be addressed to Mr. W. S. Gover, Secretary, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, from whom also all other information respecting the Company may be obtained. All communications to be postage paid.

W. S. GOVER, Secretary.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL, for Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connection.

The THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, May 6.

The RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Allesbury.
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Tickets, one guinea each, may be had of the Stewards; at the Offices of the Institution, 32, Poultry; and at the Bar of the London Tavern.

W. H. L. STRUDWICKE, Sub-Secretary.
32, Poultry, April, 1847.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL, for Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connection.

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JUNE. All persons interested in cases should make application forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates and every information can be obtained on any day from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

W. H. L. STRUDWICKE, Sub-Secretary.
Office, 32, Poultry.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3d Vict., c. xx., and 10 Vict., c. 1.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

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John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

In May, 1843, a Bonus was declared to Life Assurers on Table No. II., equivalent to 13 per cent. on the gross premiums which had been paid. A further Bonus of 104 per cent. was declared to Ministerial Assurers, making to such of them as were assured on Table II., a total Bonus of 224 per cent.

TABLE No. II.
WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

Age	20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	1 12 0	2 1 5	2 15 7	4 1 1	6 5 3

TABLE No. II.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
The Assured's share in the profits, two-thirds, to be applied, at his option, in reduction of the future premium, or paid in cash, or added in reversionary value to the sum assured.

For the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

Age	20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	1 12 2	2 8 5	3 3 7	4 10 3	6 5 0

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Established 1837.

Edinburgh.—14, St. Andrew-square.

London.—12, Moorgate-street, near the Bank.

The NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORS was held at Edinburgh, on the 17th of February last—CHARLES LAWSON, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Directors congratulated the members on the accelerated progress of the Institution.

During the year, 416 New Policies, assuring a sum of £191,102 (besides Annuities, &c.) were opened; the Annual Premiums amounting to £5,483.

The experience of the Institution in regard to mortality, notwithstanding its general severity in the past year, continued to be most favourable. The number of deaths was twenty-one, the amount of claims thereby emerging £13,000; a sum greatly below what is provided for by the Tables on which the Premiums are founded.

Since the commencement, 2520 Policies had been issued, covering Assurances to the extent of upwards of £1,150,000. The existing Assurances were £384,463, and the Annual Income considerably exceeded £30,000.

After advertizing to the prosperous state of the Branches in London and Glasgow, the Report referred to the question raised at last General Meeting, in reference to the principle of investigation, by which a Surplus Fund of £30,485 was reported to have then accrued; and proceeded—

"As the question raised by that objection was one of principle, the Directors instructed the Manager to obtain the opinion of Professor De Morgan in regard to it, and they now think it right to submit the statement of the Case, with his Opinion, at length, to the Contributors, as containing a clear and satisfactory exposition of the principles applicable to such an investigation."

In his opinion, here referred to, Mr. De Morgan states, "I think the Directors have paid due regard to prudence in the manner of making the valuation, and that the terms in which the Annual Report is drawn up are unobjectionable." And, after answering in detail the objections which had been stated, he concludes, "I hold, with the Directors, that the surplus is rather under than overstated."

[The Case and Opinion will be printed in the Report, which will be prepared as usual in the form of a pamphlet.]

The same case was submitted to Mr. Griffith Davies, actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company, whose views also bear out the course which was followed by the Directors; his opinion stating that the method adopted by them in their printed Report "is unobjectionable, and calculated to give the Contributors a faithful view of the affairs of the Institution."

Mr. William James Duncan, Manager of the National Bank of Scotland, moved that the report be approved of, which was seconded by Mr. David Hector, advocate.

Mr. John Sinclair, City-chambers, said he could not refrain from rising to express the gratification with which he had listened to the report just read. Being one of those who, at last meeting, had stated some doubts connected with the investigation, he felt it would be improper were he not now to express the delight with which he had heard that part of the report in particular which contained the opinion of Professor De Morgan, and which entirely removed from his mind, as he was sure it would have done from the mind of his deceased friend, Mr. Fraser, all doubts as to the correctness of the principle on which the investigation was made.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

Thanks were voted to the directors and to the various office-bearers.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.

London.—12, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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William Hamilton, Esq. (Hamilton and Co.), 127, Cheapside.
Captain Alexander Nairne (late H.E.C.S.), Camberwell.
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Solicitors—Messrs. Nicholson and Parker.

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The chief distinctive principles of this Office are:—

I. Very Moderate Premiums for Mutual Assurance.

II. The whole Profits are assigned to the Assured, more equitably, securely, and more beneficially, especially to Good Lives.

The premiums may be instantane in those required to assure £100, with prospective share in the whole profits:—

Annual Premium for £100.	Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45
Payable for	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whole of Life.	1 15 8	1 18 0	1 6 2	1 6 10	3 4 9	5 7
For 21 years.	2 7 10	2 10 2	2 11 6	2 19 8	3 6 5	3 14 9

The twenty-one years' scale is especially suitable to Ministers, and Professional Gentlemen commencing to assure at early and middle ages. They are thus entirely relieved of all payments when they have passed the prime of life, and that for Annual Premiums not much exceeding those commonly charged for the whole period of life.

All desirable information will be afforded by the London Secretary, by communicating with whom residents in any part of the kingdom can readily assure in this Office, without fines for non-appearance, or any extra charge whatever.

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Just published, price Sixpence,

A LETTER to the Most Noble the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in Favour of the Scheme of Education set forth in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in August and December, 1846; in which the objections urged by Mr. Baines, of Leeds, are examined and refuted.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, MAY 10th. The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock precisely.

Admission by tickets only, which may be obtained of Messrs. R. Y. Clarke and Co., 55, Gracechurch-street; Hatchards, Piccadilly; Nisbet, Berners-street; Bagsters, 15, Paternoster-row; Sunday School Union, 60, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Miller and Field, 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth; and at the Society's House, Borough-road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held (p.v.) at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock precisely, by JOHN P. PLUMPTRE, Esq., M.P.

A PUBLIC MEETING will also be held on the EVENING of the SAME DAY, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. The Chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock precisely, by JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq.

Tickets for either Meeting may be had on or after the 25th inst., at the Office of the Mission, 20, Red Lion-square; or at Messrs. Hatchard's, Nisbet's, Seeley's, Shaw's, Ward's, Ford's, or Jackson's, Islington; and Mr. Dean's, 20, Bishopsgate-street Without.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING THE REAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL ALLIANCE have taken Offices at No. 2, Bucklersbury, Cheap-side; and they earnestly solicit the co-operation of the Friends of Radical Reform in all parts of the country. Communications and subscriptions from those desirous of promoting the Object of the Alliance will be received by the Secretary, by whom all cards of membership will be issued to all annual subscribers of One shilling and upwards.

THOMAS DICK, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING, held this day, at the Congregational Library, Bloufield-street,

WM. TOZER, Esq., in the Chair,

the votes polled for the several candidates were as follows:—

Davies, C.	1088	Searle, H. C.	195
Forward, R.	956	Jennings, G. W.	139
Smith, C.	586	Davies, T. J.	130
Haymes, E. C.	572	Ridge, J.	35
Moses, T.	211	Amos, L.	7

When C. Davies, R. Forward, and C. Smith were declared duly elected.

April 27, 1847.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

HANSERD KNOLLY'S SOCIETY.

For the Publication of the Works of Early English and other Baptist Writers.

THE COUNCIL beg to announce, that the **FIRST GENERAL MEETING**, will be held in the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on THURSDAY APRIL 29th, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening precisely. CHARLES JONES, Esq., in the Chair; on which occasion the attendance of Subscribers and all interested in the objects of the Society is particularly invited.

GEORGE OFFOR, jun., Esq., Secretary, 33, Moorgate-street, London.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

TO-MORROW MORNING, APRIL 29th.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY at EXETER HALL. The Chair to be taken by JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., at Ten o'clock. Tickets for this meeting may be obtained at the Mission-house, 33, Moorgate-street, or at the vestries of the various chapels.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society is to be held at EXETER HALL, in the Strand, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of MAY, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Wednesday, April 28, to Tuesday, May 4, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application between the hours of Eleven and Three.

A. BRANDRAM, } Secretaries.
G. BROWNE,

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of this SOCIETY will be held at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, May 17th, 1847. The President, SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., in the chair; which will be taken at one o'clock.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at J. Ollivier's, 59, Pall Mall; J. Nisbet's, Berners-street; C. Gilpin's, Bishopsgate-street without; and at Crosby-hall.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, on Monday evening, May 3rd. THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff, will take the chair at SIX o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Cappel, minister of the German Lutheran Church, London, Rev. J. J. Freeman, John Burnet, C. Prest, H. Richard, J. A. Baynes, B.A., D. Katterus, J. Kennedy, M.A., and J. G. Hewlett, Ph.D., have kindly engaged to address the meeting. All friends of seamen are respectfully requested to be present on the occasion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR THE UNIVERSAL EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will take place in the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on Monday Evening, the 17th of May, 1847.

The Right Hon. Dr. LUSHINGTON in the Chair.

Elihu Burritt, Esq., of Massachusetts; the Rev. W. Gloucester, minister of the Coloured Church, Philadelphia, and other friends of the Anti-slavery cause are expected to address the meeting.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past SIX o'clock, precisely.

Admission by tickets, which may be had at the Society's office, 27, New Broad-street; Thomas Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Benjamin L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly; James Nisbet's, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Joseph Sterry and Son, 155, High-street, Borough; and Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street, Without.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1817.

THE COMMITTEE of this SOCIETY respectfully invite the attention of their Friends in Town and Country, and of the Christian Public generally, to the following announcements connected with the ensuing Anniversary in London.

SERMONS will be preached in connection with the Anniversary as follows:—

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, at Seven o'clock, SOUTH-WARK CHAPEL, Loag-lane, Borough, the Rev. GEORGE OSBORN, of Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, at Seven o'clock, CITY-ROAD CHAPEL, the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON, D.D., of Manchester.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, at Eleven o'clock, in the LARGE ROOM of the CENTENARY HALL, Bishopsgate-street Within, the Rev. WM. ATHERTON, the President of the Conference.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, at Eleven o'clock, GREAT QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Rev. DAVID KING, L.L.D., Minister of the United Secession Church, Glasgow.

The following are the arrangements made for SUNDAY MAY 2:—

CITY-ROAD CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. Dr. KING; at Half-past six, the Rev. Dr. HANNAH, of Didsbury.

GREAT QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, at a Quarter before Eleven, the Rev. Dr. HANNAH; at Three, the Rev. THOMAS HODSON, Missionary from India; at Half-past six, the Rev. GEORGE OSBORN.

SPIALFIELDS CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. GEORGE OSBORN; at Half-past six, the Rev. JOHN LOMAS.

SOUTH-WARK CHAPEL, Loag-lane, Borough, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. DANIEL MAFFEE, of Belfast; at Half-past six, the Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Manchester.

LAMBETH CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. Dr. NEWTON; at Half-past six, the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON.

HINDE STREET CHAPEL, Manchester-square, at Eleven, the Rev. THOMAS HODSON; at Half-past six, the Rev. DANIEL MAFFEE.

SLOANE-TERRACE CHAPEL, Chelsea, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. the PRESIDENT of the CONFERENCE; at Half-past six, the Rev. WILLIAM M. BUNTING.

LIVERPOOL-ROAD CHAPEL, Islington, at Half-past Ten, the Rev. WILLIAM CHALMERS, A.M.; at Half-past six, the Rev. Dr. DIXON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Society will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, MAY 3d, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY SMITH, Bart.,

has kindly promised to preside.

A Collection, in aid of the Society's funds, will be made after each sermon, and in the course of the Public Meeting.

THOMAS FARMER, } Treasurers.
JOHN SCOTT,

JABEZ BUNTING, } Secretaries.
JOHN BEECHAM,
ROBERT ALDER,
ELIJAH HOOLE,

Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street Within,

London, April 26, 1847.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

It having been suggested that in consequence of the threatening aspect which the Government Educational Scheme bears towards Dissenting Schools, the Superintendents and Teachers of such schools should be empowered to send Delegates to the approaching Triennial Conference to be held in London on the 4th of May, the Executive Committee refer the friends of such institutions to the second and third Regulations, under which the Conference is convened, as affording them every facility for realising this desirable object.

The following are the Regulations referred to:—

"Any two delegates appointed by a meeting, congregational or otherwise, publicly convened, which shall have adopted the fundamental principle of the Society."

"Any two delegates nominated in writing by one hundred persons in any city, borough, parish, or township, or in more than one of these united, such parties expressly concurring in the fundamental principle of the Society."

F. A. COX, } Secretaries.
E. MIALI,
J. M. HARE,

Offices, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row,
April 7, 1847.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.—It is specially requested by the Executive Committee that the names and addresses of gentlemen appointed to attend the Triennial Conference, to be held in London, on the 4th of May next, together with a statement of the mode of their appointment, may be forwarded immediately to the office of the Association, in order that cards of admission may be transmitted to them.

Members of the Association intending to be present, may procure cards of admission on application at this office, on the 13th, 14th, or 15th instant.

F. A. COX, } Secretaries.
E. MIALI,
J. M. HARE,

Office, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row,
April 3rd, 1847.

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE beg to announce that, in consequence of the numerous appointments of Delegates reported to them, they have been compelled to alter the place of meeting for the Conference, on the 4th of May, from the London Tavern to CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.

F. A. COX, } Secretaries.
E. MIALI,
J. M. HARE,

Offices, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row,
April 19, 1847.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Association will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6th, at SIX o'clock.

The TREASURER will preside.

Offices, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row.

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, HORSE-SHOE-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

MESSRS. C. S. MIALI and S. COCKSHAW beg to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Printing Business of Mr. J. HASLER, late of 4, Crane-court, now removed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, where they execute orders for every description of printing with neatness and despatch. Book-Work, Catalogues, Prospectuses, Circulars, &c., printed on the shortest notice.

*The publishing office of the "Nonconformist" and "General Advertiser" newspapers is now removed to the above address.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.—PRIZE PICTURES. Subject: BAPTISM OF CHRIST IN THE JORDAN.

The Competition Works of Art have been two years in preparing. The Canvass is Fifteen Feet by Twelve Feet. This Exhibition has been honoured with a private visit by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and is now open to the Public daily from Nine till Six. Admission, One Shilling; Families of Five, four Shillings. Picture Gallery, late Chinese Exhibition, Hyde-Park-corner.

PORTRAIT OF MR. MIALI.

A MOST STRIKING LIKENESS of Mr. EDWARD MIALI, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, is now ready.

Proofs on Fine India Paper 7s. 6d.
Prints 5s.

London: Published for the Proprietor, by ARTHUR HALL and Co., 24, Paternoster-row.

"This has been drawn from life and on stone by Mr. Bell Smith, and is a very correct and characteristic likeness."—*Patriot*.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness. We understand that Mr. Miall's friends and admirers are greatly pleased with the work."—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

"A very striking likeness. . . . We can honestly and most cordially recommend the print to the notice of every one who coincides with the principles, &c."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"We have pleasure in noticing the truthfulness and elegance of this beautiful representation of our brother of the broad sheet."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

"Those who have seen Mr. Miall will at once recognise the mild and benignant features of his countenance in this splendid work of art."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

MOURNING.

THE CACHMERE ROYAL.—This beautiful fabric, manufactured from the purest material, of a soft and durable texture, especially adapted for mourning attire, is now superseding all other descriptions of cloth. Price from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a yard, very wide. Sole Agent for the City, R. W. BACKLEY, Mourning Warehouse, 37, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, nearly opposite Everingtons.

Just published, 12th edition, April, 1847.

CRUCHLEY'S NEW PICTURE of LONDON.

enlarged and embellished with Engravings of all the Public Buildings, Ground Plans of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Chapels, Aisles, &c., and a full description of all the Monuments. The visitor to London will find this the most useful guide published, accompanied with a new coloured Map of London, with index to the principal streets and omnibus routes, and all the railway stations. Price 3s.; or, with the map, 5s. Published by G. F. CRUCHLEY, map-seller, 81, Fleet-street. Also may be had, a Guide to London in French.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, of No. 55, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4 Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1847.